The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2291. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rencontre between the Hon. George Taylor and C. C. Warden—Lord Napier's Transfer—The Case of Judge Irwin, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

A rencontre occurred in the vestibule of the House of Representatives to-day, between the Hon. George Taylor and C. C. Warden of New-York. Warden was formerly Deputy Collector under Schell, and was removed through Taylor's influence. [illegible]

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Lord Napier is [illegible] with his anticipated transfer to the Hague, [illegible]

[illegible]

The House Judiciary Committee examined several witnesses in the case of Judge Irwin of Pennsylvania. Gentlemen of the highest respectability testified to facts which, it is believed, will make his impeachment unavoidable.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

The following Naval appointments have been confirmed by the Senate: Surgeons, Edward Hudson and MacComb; Assistant Surgeons, Lining, [illegible], Loach, Christian, Magee, Gibbs, Barnett and W. M. King; Pursers, Pierce and Fulton; Chief Engineers, Stewart and Stimers. The following Marine Corps Officers have also been confirmed: Captain, Purdill; First-Lieutenant, Browning; Second-Lieutenants, Ingraham and Rathbone.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. King presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, praying for an increase in the pay of officers of the Navy.

Mr. Seward introduced a joint resolution concerning the transportation of the mails between New-York and Liverpool, and between New-York and Bremen and Havre via Southampton. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts. Referred.

The private calendar was then taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

Mr. [illegible], of Illinois, asked leave to offer a long preamble setting forth the importance of [illegible] all the British American Provinces, concluding with a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of initiating measures to secure them by honorable treaty.

Messrs. Garnett, of Virginia, and others, objected.

The House then took up the private calendar.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

Interesting Communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

Dear Sir: Will you be pleased to give me all the information in your possession in relation to the Territory now proposed to be organized out of the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska, on the Platte River. I wish particularly to be informed as to the number of its inhabitants—the character of the country [illegible] as well as mineral resources. Also, the [illegible] and all other information [illegible] pertinent to the object of my inquiry.

Yours, truly,

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Gen. J. W. Denver, Washington, D. C.

COMMISSIONER DENVER'S REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 18, 1859.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 11th inst., asking for information in relation to "The Territory now proposed to be organized out of the western parts of Kansas and Nebraska," I beg leave to state that, not having seen a copy of the bill, and, therefore, being uninformed as to the extent of the proposed new Territory, I will assume that the eastern boundary is to be the [illegible] degree of longitude west from Greenwich; the northern line to be the [illegible] degree of north latitude; the western line the eastern rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin, and the southern line to be the northern line of the Territory of New-Mexico. This will include a part of Utah, as well as parts of Kansas and Nebraska. Nearly the whole of this country, extending six degrees from north to south, and eight from east to west, may properly be termed mountainous. The Rocky Mountain chain passes through its entire length from north to south, forming a curve to the east, from which branch out numerous spurs, which in themselves form considerable chains. The most important of these are the Black Hills, there being several ranges so called. Some of the highest peaks in the United States are found in these ranges, among which are Pike's, Long's, Laramie's and Fremont's. Amid these mountain ranges are some fine valleys, among which the most remarkable, perhaps, are the three Parks, which are in fact three extensive valleys, surrounded by the very crests of the Rocky Mountains, where are found the sources of some of our most noted rivers. The North Fork of the Platte has its source in the North Park, the Grand River of the West in the Middle Park, and the South Fork of the Platte and the Arkansas rivers rise in the South Park. Green River has its source in the Wind River Mountains, flows south, and forming a junction with Grand River, is afterwards called Rio Colorado, which empties into the Pacific Ocean through the Gulf of California. The Sweetwater, one of the principal tributaries of the North Fork of the Platte, also rises in the Wind River Mountains, but flows east.

Until within the year just passed there were no white inhabitants in this country, except a few traders and trappers. The principal trading posts were Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, St. Vrain's Fort on the waters of the south fork of the Platte and Bridger's Fort on the west of Green River. Laramie, once a trading post, was some years since converted into a military establishment, and the same has recently been done with Fort Bridger. Within five or six years quite a large settlement was made in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, by the Mormons, but not long since they abandoned it. Last year the discovery of gold mines on the head waters of the South Platte induced quite a large number of persons to go out there, a good many of whom remained during the Winter, while probably the larger number returned to their homes intending to go back again in the Spring. The number wintering there has been variously estimated at from five hundred to a thousand, and those who intend going out in the Spring will number many thousands.

As I have before stated, the general character of the country is mountainous, to which the Spanish word Montaña would apply very appropriately. It is not, and never can be, an agricultural country. The arable land comprises a very small portion of the whole, and even where that is found, it can be made productive only to a limited extent. While at Fort Laramie in 1858, I was informed by the officers of the Army who had been stationed there, that nearly all their crops had been destroyed by hail-storms, which visited the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains every year with terrible violence. Aside from this, moreover, the great altitude of the country would prevent the cultivation of products other than such as are adapted to high latitudes.

Herds of buffalo frequent the plains along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, but none have ever been found farther to the westward. Indeed, there is scarcely any evidence that the buffalo ever crossed that rocky barrier. Their range seems to have been confined almost exclusively to the great Valley of the Mississippi.

The mineral resources have been but very partially developed, but there is no doubt of the existence of gold in considerable quantities over a large extent of country. As far as my knowledge extends, the discoveries of gold have thus far been confined to the eastern slope of the mountains, the principal working of the mines having been on the head-waters of the South Platte. It has been found also, as I am informed, on the North Platte, and on the Arkansas, above Bent's Fort. There can be but little doubt, however, from the geological structure of the country, that the western slope will be found richer than the eastern, and that such will be found to be the character of the mineral deposits southward, for some distance into New-Mexico, where the silver and copper take the place of the gold.

In this connection it may be well to direct your attention to the importance of providing rules and regulations for the government of the mines. At this time there is scarcely any nation on the globe with mines of the precious metals so extensive as ours, and yet, strange to say, Congress has passed no laws in relation to them, nor has it as yet been decided whether Congress has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of the mines. The laws of Spain and Mexico [illegible] the mines of precious metals as a part of the eminent domain which belongs to the sovereignty, and cannot be alienated. The common law of England agrees with this rule in every particular. In the celebrated case of Pollard's Lessee vs. Hagan et al. (3d Howard Supreme Court Reports,) the Supreme Court decided that Congress could not interfere with the eminent domain, even in a Territory, but could hold it in trust only for the future State. If this be so with regard to the Territories, the argument would seem to apply with much greater force to the States of the Union. The sovereignty of the State governments within their respective States is undoubted, and the right of eminent domain can belong only to the sovereign power. In several of the States and in all of the Territories, the Federal Government is a great land-owner—nothing more. Her lands are exempt from taxation by agreement with the States, but in nothing else does she occupy a different position with regard to the rights of ownership, or with regard to the rights of eminent domain, from that of any other landed proprietor. She may exercise acts of ownership over her property, but cannot interfere with the eminent domain—with the sovereignty.

Thus far Congress has in no instance acted in contravention of this principle, nor have many of the States asserted their right to the mines of precious metals found within their borders, though some of them have done so, as for instance New-York and Pennsylvania. The settlement of these questions is of the greatest importance to the mining interests of the country, and no correct settlement is likely to be had unless they are thoroughly understood.

However this question may be decided with regard to the States, there can be no doubt but Congress may, even as trustee for the future State, adopt such rules and regulations for the management of the mines in the Territories as may be deemed necessary, and the sooner this is done the better. One thing, and only one, seems to have been determined on, and that is, that the mines shall be left free for all to work without paying a rental to the Government. This was certainly a wise and liberal policy, and one that should not now be departed from. The laws of Spain, which were adopted entire by Mexico, constitute the most complete mining code in the world, but they provide that a portion of the proceeds of the mines shall be paid over to the Government. After changing them in that particular they might then be adopted with advantage for the government of our own mines. They are equitable and just, and while they fully protect the mining interests, none of the other great interests of the country are neglected. The land may be sold but the minerals are reserved by operation of law as a part of the eminent domain. Any one may enter the land of another and work a mine, but before doing so he must pay the owner the agricultural or grazing value for so much of the land as may be necessary for carrying on the business. Thus it will be seen that the rights of all are protected.

Of the Indians found within the proposed territory, I believe none of them have settled or permanent habitations, but are purely nomadic in their habits. Their numbers are not known with any degree of certainty, but they consist of various tribes known as Camanches, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Crows, Sioux, Shoshonees or Snakes, and Utahs. My opinion is, that the proper course for the Government to pursue towards these Indians would be to assign to them a small reservation, furnish them with an instructor, and the means of cultivating the soil, and then require them to support themselves. If they have settled habitations, give them the lands they occupy, but in no instance to give them money annuities or other presents, except such as may be necessary to carry on their farming or agricultural operations. Every one must admit that the system heretofore pursued toward the Indians has proved a most lamentable failure. Taking them as a mass they are not as well off to-day as they were half a century ago, notwithstanding more than fifty million of dollars have been expended by the Government in its efforts to civilize, to say nothing about the expenditures and exertions of other parties. Instead of civilizing, it has converted much the larger portion of them into paupers, who rely on the small sum of money paid to each once or twice a year for subsistence, and which generally draws around them some of the very worst of the whites.

Naturally disinclined to labor, they rely on the Government for support, and thus we have gone on year after year, building up a vast pauper establishment without conferring any corresponding benefit. Our presents attract the cupidity of the whites, and the Indian having gotten rid of his share, sits down and listlessly drags out a miserable existence until the next payment is made, when the same thing is done over again. Thus there seems to be no likelihood of a termination of this pauper system, but with the extinction of the whole race. Some change is necessary in order to stay their downward course, and in my opinion the first step to be taken is to teach them to labor. This can only be done by making their subsistence depend on their own exertions. I know of no reason why the Government should be required to support the Indians in idleness, while the whites are compelled to labor for a livelihood. At all events, our present system can hardly be changed for the worse, unless it should be determined to increase the money annuities.

In my judgment, the proposed Territory ought to be organized with about the boundaries I have indicated. Although, as stated, its agricultural resources must always be limited, yet the mines will attract a great number of people, and their remoteness from any organized government will force them to adopt an organization for themselves, as was once done in Oregon. This should not be. The benefits of government ought to be brought within the reach of all.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, Commissioner.

The Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, House of Representatives.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

No. 101.—Richard Gregg vs. W. B. Bryant.—Error to the Circuit Court of the Northern District of ——. On motion of the defendant, the cause was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 209.—The Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia vs. Moses C. Mordecai. A motion to dismiss the cause was argued on both sides.

No. 50.—Robert Campbell et al. vs. Clement Boyereau. Argued for the defendant.

The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

The will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, contested by his son-in-law, Lieut. MAURY, of the Navy, was before the Judge of Probate, to-day, for a hearing. The Hon. B. F. THOMAS and JAMES L. ENGLISH appeared for the Will; B. R. CURTIS and RUFUS CHOATE for the contestant. The main question is one of jurisdiction.

G. W. PHILLIPS and WM. N. DAVIS, two of the subscribing witnesses, testified that the will was signed in the office of Mr. DAVIS on the 14th of September, 1856; the deceased being then of sound mind; he arrived from Europe in the steamer Arago, in June, 1856, and immediately took rooms at the Tremont House, in Boston, where he died in November; Mr. CHAS. THORNDIKE, one of his sons, was here, but most of his immediate family were in Europe; his family consisted of a wife, two sons and two daughters, one unmarried.

WM. H. GARDNER testified that he had known Mr. THORNDIKE from boyhood; was in College with him; had the management of his property here while Mr. THORNDIKE was in Europe; nearly all his property, real and personal, was in Boston; in June, 1857, Mr. THORNDIKE began to write a series of letters to Mr. GARDNER about returning to Boston, to end his days; was anxious to have a suitable house for his family; he would either hire, buy or build; the financial convulsion of the ensuing season caused him to postpone his return; his library, pictures and wines were stored in Boston; Mr. CURTIS put in the report of the case in the Supreme Judicial Court, in which it was decided, that Mr. THORNDIKE was not in May, 1857, an inhabitant of the city of Boston. Under that decision the city paid back $291 taxes to Mr. THORNDIKE.

OLIVER READ, Tax Collector, testified that he collected a tax of Mr. THORNDIKE, in Newport, R. I., for 1848. He was taxed on $9,000 real estate, and $50,000 personal property. Mr. THORNDIKE had furniture stored in Newport a year ago last Spring. Mr. THORNDIKE'S house in Newport was sold, after his daughter was married to Lieut. MAURY. That made some talk in the street.

EBENEZER GROSSE, of Newport, testified in relation to collecting taxes of Mr. THORNDIKE in 1848. He thought he was taxed too high, the assessment being made upon one thousand dollars. Witness told him it ought to have been two hundred thousand dollars.

Governor GIBBS, of Rhode Island, testified that he knew Mr. THORNDIKE intimately at Newport. After the marriage of his daughter with Lieutenant MAURY he broke up his establishment, and, in speaking of going to Europe, declared his intention not to return again to America.

The case was here postponed till Friday of next week.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Jan. 21—12 o'clock, Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Europa, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 8th inst. Weather clear. Wind northwest and blowing freshly.

Supposed Loss of Life.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 21.

A schooner drifted ashore on Deer Island, below this port, on Thursday night, but has since been got off and anchored. A boat has been found broken up in which it is supposed the crew endeavored to save themselves but were lost. The name of the schooner is not yet known.

ANTI-RENT CASES.—The Albany Atlas and Argus, of Friday, says: "One of these cases—the decision of which will dispose of 200 to 300 pending actions—is now on argument in the Court of Appeals. The case involved the examination of the history and present condition of Manorial tenures, and brought into exercise extensive and varied legal learning."

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Foreign Insurance Companies in the State—Tolling the Railroads—The Ninth City Railroad Project for New-York—Party Discipline Ignored thus far—Propositions of Inquiry after Metropolitan Salaries all Tabled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

In the Senate to-day Senator HUBBELL'S bill to amend the statutes relative to Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in this State, was favorably reported from the Committee on Insurance. It requires that one dollar on the hundred on all premiums received by the agent, broker or correspondent, transacting the business of insurance for any Company not incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be paid to the Comptroller of this State. It compels each agent to obtain a certificate of authority from the Comptroller, and give bonds that he will comply with this statute; every violation of the act is to be punished by a fine of $2,000—one-half to go to the treasury for the benefit of the poor of the county where it is committed. Your readers can better judge than I, whether this would be a constitutional enactment. On motion of Senator SMITH, a resolution was adopted calling on the Auditor to report the amount paid to Lieutenant-Governors for travel during the sessions of the Legislature for several years back.

Senator SPINOLA offered the following:

Whereas, The Hon. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, in an argument before the Court of Appeals, established the fact that he holds a seat in this Senate from a district unconstitutionally organized, thereby establishing the further fact that he is not entitled to a seat in this Senate; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to a Select Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, in order to inquire by what authority the Hon. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN occupies a seat in this Senate.

The joke was appreciated, Mr. DIVEN explained, and the resolution was lost. The joint resolution asking our members in Congress to oppose a return to the high postage of half-civilized days, was called up and adopted.

In Assembly, the Claims Committee, as usual, reported against all the claims referred to them. The act amendatory of the Firemen's act, the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association's act of incorporation, and the change of name of a part of Cannon-street, Brooklyn, were favorably reported. The project of establishing the custom of weighing every bag and barrel of flour sold in your City was reported against, and the project stopped. A communication was received from the New-York Commissioners of Records, giving the aggregate amount of their expenses, viz: $601,789 19;—one half the printing of the records yet to be done, but all contracted for.

Notices were given, by Mr. DURYEA, of a bill to compensate the Sheriff of Kings County; by Mr. TUTHILL, of a bill to regulate ferriage between Brooklyn and New-York; by Mr. RAILEY, of a bill to regulate the rates of wharfage; by Mr. CONKLIN, to amend the Port-Warden's law; and by Mr. OPDYKE, to inforce the liability of common carriers on Express Companies. Bills were introduced by Mr. MOORE, to amend the charter of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution; by Mr. WILSON, to change the corporate title of the North Protestant Dutch Church of Gowanus, Brooklyn.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill to impose tolls upon "certain Railroad Companies." It is the one reported to the Senate last year by Mr. STOW. It provides that the New-York Central Railroad Company shall pay tolls upon freight transported upon their road; that the New-York and Erie Railroad is to pay tolls upon all through freight; and all roads that connect with the Erie, upon freight passing from points nearer to the Erie Canal than the point where the road intersects the Erie road. The Oswego and Syracuse road to pay tolls. The Rome and Watertown to pay on all freight from the St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, or from Rome to be shipped on either said river or lake. The Northern Ogdensburgh Railroad Company on all through freight when the Canals are open. But freight from the Champlain Canal on said road shall be exempt. The tolls on railroads to be the same as on the canals, and to go to the Canal Fund. No tolls chargeable on passengers' baggage, live animals, poultry, meat or fish. This act not to apply to freight transported by Express Companies. Tolls not to be charged for a greater distance on any one road than 350 miles—thus putting the Erie Railroad on the same footing with the Central. The Central is authorized to increase its rate of fare to 2½ cents per mile. The effort to refer this matter to a select Committee was unsuccessful.

City Railroad, No. 4. This is the bill introduced to-day by Mr. BACHELLER, of Saratoga. It does not begin, as you might suppose, at Congress Spring, but at the Central Park, to run thence southerly down the Seventh-avenue, down Greenwich-avenue to Sixth-avenue, then diagonally across Sixth-avenue to Eighth-street on Clinton-place, along Clinton-place, thence with a single track to McDougal-street, to Houston, to Thompson, to Canal, to West Broadway, to Duane, to Broadway; back to Church-street, to Canal, to Mercer, to Eighth-street up by the route it took to the point of starting. A track is also allowed from the route named through Thompson and Broome streets to Broadway. The parties named in the bill are George H. Kelsey, John A. C. Grey, Geo. Briggs, —— Hewitt, —— Strong, —— Wood, —— Johnson, and Wm. H. Thompson.

Mr. BACHELLER'S Avenue A Road (No. 5) bill names Charles Lent, R. J. Jimmerson, J. T. Mills and John F. Marshall and their associates (whoever they may be) as the parties who may lay a double track from Thirty-fourth-street Ferry (East River) through First-avenue to Twenty-third-street, thence through Twenty-third-street to Avenue A, thence through Avenue A to Houston-street, thence through Houston street with a single track to Ludlow-street, thence through Ludlow to New Canal-street through it to the Bowery, through it to Chatham-street, down Chatham to Broadway; back through Chatham to Division, up Division to Essex, through Essex and Avenue A and up the same route that it passed down in the beginning. The road to be completed in two years.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER'S Seventh-avenue Railroad bill (No. 4) names John Kerr, John A. Kennedy, Hugh Smith, Edward P. Cowles, and James B. Taylor. The route is down Seventh-avenue, from Central Park to the old Bloomingdale Road, or Broadway, to Union-place, to University-place, to Sixth-street or Waverly-place, to Greene-street, thence with a single track to Canal-street, to West Broadway, to College-place, to Barclay-street, to Church-street, and with a double track to Broadway; back through Barclay to Church, to Canal-street, to Mercer-street, to Waverly-place or Sixth-street, to connect with the track in University-place. The fourth section provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relative to the Construction of Railroads in Cities, passed April 4, 1854," shall not apply to this act.

Mr. N. A. CHILDS' Ninth-avenue Railroad bill (No. 3) names Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James M. Post, John H. Morris, C. C. White, Wm. N. McIntire, Samuel Osgood, John McClare, Jr., and Wm. N. Niles.

The parties named in Mr. REILLY'S Avenue D bill (No. 2) are Samuel W. Mackrell, William Simpson, John R. Develin and William B. Strafford,—all either stage proprietors or connected with the Commissioners of Emigration.

The very bulkiness of the Republican majority has thus far kept party in the background of the Assembly. Mr. OPDYKE'S innocent resolution of inquiry—of information as to the amount of the salaries received by the Sheriff, Register, County Clerk, and Corporation Counsel and Attorney of New-York—was very near to defining the line, Thursday. If put to the vote, unamended, it would probably have been carried; or if the Democrats, desirous of concealing the richness of this Fraser's River that meanders through your City Hall, had quietly whispered their objections, it would have been lost from indifference. Nor would Mr. CHANLER'S amendment to inquire from all the counties the profits of these offices have influenced the result. But he proceeded to make a speech, a brief, energetic effort in its oratory, charging Mr. OPDYKE and the Republicans with the movement for the simple purpose of bringing up "their masters—the lobby," with rich offerings to their feet; then if the question had been taken, there would have been one straight party vote. Mr. OPDYKE replied in a quiet, low voice, saying that it was generally rumored that four of these offices netted to each of their holders a salary equal to that of the President of the United States, and that one of them was said to be four times greater than the President's, making no allusion to what Mr. CHANLER had denounced as the baseness of the resolution. Mr. CONKLING, however, objected to the resolution, that it would furnish no information, and Mr. SPENCER, for reasons that he did not state, and so it was tabled. Friday morning, the question reappeared—the amendment was voted down. A new amendment making the investigation extend to the salaries of Port-Wardens and Health Officer, was voted down, several leading Republicans voting for its inclusion on all the parties named as subjects of inquiry, and Mr. OPDYKE'S resolution carried,—the House being under the operation of the previous question when the two amendments and the main question were taken. Mr. CONKLING moved a reconsideration, which was tabled—resolution and all. Mr. CHANLER then moved for a Committee to visit New-York and examine the Savings Banks with reference to the amount of their unclaimed deposits. Mr. CHANLER made a speech in speaking. The speaker from the floor followed, with his first speech. He urged the passage of the resolution, because it was generally believed that in the coffers of the Savings Banks of New-York were lying unclaimed from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000. These institutions were creatures of the State, and to the State it belonged. With taxes crushing down the city from which the gentleman (Mr. C.) comes, with tremendous debts hanging over us, with a floating debt of nearly $4,000,000, constitutionally contracted, as he believed, sound policy and every principle of a true Republican Government required that this unused, unowned money should be applied by the State, to which it belonged, in trust, toward completing its great works, upon which its prosperity so much depends.

Mr. TOMLINSON (Dem.) followed, showing that to seize the deposits of the Savings Banks would create alarm.

The question was pushed up to the verge of a vote, when Gen. DURYEA, (Republican,) learning that the Savings Banks had not answered the questions already put to them by the House, suggested a little delay. This tipped the dish so far that lots of Republican votes were evidently spilled out, and the mover of the resolution himself tabled all, by moving an adjournment, which was carried.

The Senate has adjourned till Monday, but the House has its coat off and its sleeves rolled up, and prefers to work right on. GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21.

The Harlem Railroad double-track bill was reported upon favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DIVEN, to increase the powers and duties of Public Administrators.

By Mr. SMITH, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

To increase the salaries of the keepers and matrons of State Prisons.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for information respecting the constitutionality of tolling railroads. Adopted.

Mr. HALSTEAD'S resolutions against increased rates of postage were also adopted.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 21.

BILLS REPORTED.

To print the Court Calendars of Kings County. Favorably.

To amend the New-York Firemen's act. Favorably.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Favorably.

Mr. TOMLINSON presented a remonstrance from the Judges of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Court of Common Pleas, against the repeal of the law allowing parties to be witnesses. He called the attention of the House to the fact that every Judge but one, together with the prominent lawyers, unite in the memorial. They regarded the proposed repeal as a retrograde movement, calculated to excite alarm amongst those most eminent in jurisprudence in the State. The memorial was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GROVER, to compel all country banks to redeem their issue at par in New-York.

By Mr. PERRY to impose tolls on railroads competing with the canals.

By Mr. BATCHELLER, of Saratoga, to construct a railroad on Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York. A motion to refer this bill to a Special Committee was lost.

Mr. OPDYKE'S resolution calling for information as to the emoluments of the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk of New-York came up.

Mr. CHANLER'S amendment to make the resolution general, was lost.

Mr. JEREMIAH moved to include the Health Officer.

Mr. CHANLER moved also to include the Port Wardens and Police Commissioners.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the previous question, which was ordered and the original resolution adopted by Ayes 72; Nays 29.

Important from Hayti.

THE EMPEROR SOULOUQUE'S STATEMENT—THE IMPERIALIST ARMY BULLETIN.

We have just received the first official bulletin of the army of the Haytien Emperor. It gives a diary of the movements of the army from Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, but contains little worthy of repetition.

On the 30th a small French boat, manned by four men, and bringing a M. CLESCA to Gonaives, was seized, and the arrested persons detained until evening, and then allowed to continue its course.

On the 2d of January the Emperor inspected the Army. On the 3d the Emperor visited the ramparts constructed during the night, and was subsequently told that the insurgents, who occupied a position on the River Mont-Roius, had fled, leaving their ammunition.

The Imperial troops then occupied the evacuated position. The most perfect order reigns, and the army exhibits no signs of disaffection.

This bulletin of course treats the revolution, of which we have heretofore had only the insurgents' accounts, from the Soulouque point of view, as a mere temporary riot, not endangering the stability of the empire.

President Buchanan Encourages Home Manufactures.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

It must be conceded that our worthy President has great versatility of literary talent. Few would have supposed that, amid the cares of State, he could have time or inclination to cast off for a moment the incubus of that Pacific Railroad, or the lingering consequences of the Ostend Manifesto, and turn his colossal mind to whisky. Yet such is the fact. BUCHANAN discourses upon the refreshing beverage with that brevity which is the soul of wit; and it will be a gratifying surprise for the readers of the last Presidential Message to learn that Mr. BUCHANAN can write briefly and to the point. The facts of the case, as related by a cotemporary, are these:

A firm of distillers in Pittsburg, Penn., who put up "rye whisky in ten or one-gallon packages," sent to the White House a package with their compliments. Mr. BUCHANAN, who never flinches when duty calls, exercised his bibulous powers upon the package, and, moved by gratitude to the givers of such goods, penned to them an autograph letter, in which, with tears of gratitude in his eyes, he says: "Your rye whisky excels in mildness and fine flavor any spirits I ever drank." We may imagine the delight of the Pittsburg distillers on the receipt of this message. They probably skipped about the streets of the Iron City for very joy, clasping the President's letter and envelope to their hearts, and saying to their friends, with Miss Flite, "These are documents!" Of course they could not keep their good fortune from the public, and so their whisky advertisements in the newspapers are headed with the name of the President of these United States of America. Nor were they wrong in so doing; for it will be noticed that the President writes as one having authority, and not as an ignoramus on the subject. He stands on a whisky platform—he has had precedents and antecedents, and he boldly meets the issue. Observe that he says this peculiar whisky excels any spirits he ever tasted before. He is evidently a connoisseur in these beverages. He knows old Verzenay or Moet from Jersey cider, and is generally "up" in liquors. He is an authority on the subject; his classic letter will be received as a standard, and "Buchanan on Whisky" will go down to posterity in company with "Fry on Job" and "Napier on Logarithms."

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY AND ARREST.—The Pittsburg papers announce the arrest in that city of a man named ANDERSON, under the following circumstances:

About two years ago he lived in Washington City, and was in Government employ. He had a wife and four children, who, it would appear, were devoted to him, and with whom he might have been happy. But, unfortunately for his happiness and that of his family, he had become acquainted with a lady who was then matron of the Government Asylum at Washington. The acquaintance grew to intimacy, and at length to something worse. The conduct of the matron soon excited remark, and it became necessary to discharge her from the institution. The next day she and her paramour left the city, and they went—no one knew whither. About sixteen months ago, Mr. RAYMOND SHERIDAN, a brother of Mrs. ANDERSON, came to Pittsburg, and has resided there ever since. On Monday night he happened to call in at DAVIS' auction rooms, and among the crowd there he was surprised to find his lost brother-in-law. Without making himself known he traced ANDERSON to a house, where the guilty pair lived, and on Tuesday had him and her arrested. They were detained for a further hearing, and appeared overwhelmed with shame; the woman was closely veiled, and the man scarcely ventured to raise his eyes from the floor. If married, and it can be proven, ANDERSON will be held to answer the charge of bigamy.

TWENTY-NINTH OVERLAND MAIL.

Details of Intelligence from California, Oregon, Washington and Fraser's River, &c.

St. Louis papers of the 19th inst. contain the news brought by the Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 24th ult., from which we glean the following. We have received telegraphic advices of the thirtieth Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Thursday. These advices were published in the TIMES of yesterday:

From the Los Angeles Star, Dec. 25.

Company E, Sixth Infantry, are to encamp, for the present, at Martin's Ranch, in the Cajon Pass, to await the orders of Colonel HOFFMAN.

Lieutenant DAVIDSON, appointed Regimental Quartermaster to the First Dragoons, arrived on the steamer Senator, and will leave probably to-morrow for Fort Tejon, where the head-quarters of the regiment are at present stationed.

Colonel HOFFMAN left town on Thursday morning for the purpose of examining the Mojave country with the view of locating the new military post. At the Cajon Pass he will be joined by an escort of the First Dragoons, consisting of fifty men, under the command of Captain DAVIDSON, with Lieutenant CHAPMAN.

The following are the names of the officers in command of Company E, Sixth Infantry, who arrived here by the steamer Senator: Col. HOFFMAN, commanding Regiment; Lieut. D. CLARK, commanding Company E; Lieut. JAS. A. SMITH, A. A. Quartermaster; Dr. W. J. EDGAR, Surgeon; JOHN S. MILLER, Clerk to Quartermaster; Mr. BETHEL, Sutler.

From the Alta Californian.

The Overland Mail stage, which left yesterday, took no through passengers, and but 352 letters.

The deposits of gold at the Mint, last week, amounted to 5,045 ounces, worth $95,000. The coinage of the week amounted to $120,000.

A Mr. PEARCE succeeded in harpooning a humpbacked whale in Tomales Bay, on the 19th inst., and towed him ashore. On measuring the monster, it was found to be 60 feet in length, and 12 feet in breadth across the back. It is estimated it will yield about 75 barrels of oil.

A specimen of quartz has recently been found in Nevada County, on Rush Creek, which the Democrat thinks will prove the richest lead yet discovered in this State. The lead, says the Journal, is from ten to eighteen inches in thickness, has been opened along the surface for a distance of about ten feet, and some six hundred pounds of rock taken out, in all of which gold is visible. The specimen now before us weighs some five or six pounds, for which the owners of the land were offered a hundred dollars, and we are informed that it is just about the average richness of the lead. From fifty to one hundred pounds of the richest rock was packed two miles to where the owners live, in buckets, and they estimate that it contains from two to three thousand dollars in gold, and from what we have been told, we should judge that the estimate is rather below than above the mark. The lead is about three miles from Nevada, and was discovered about two months ago, by Mr. WM. B. SWAN, who immediately formed a company, and 1,400 feet of the lead was taken up and recorded. Without being aware of the richness of the lead, the company commenced running a tunnel. Some of the members becoming discouraged, sold out their interests, and on Friday last the remaining members concluded to open the lead on the surface before going to more expense in running the tunnel. On opening the lead, they soon discovered that the rock was unsurpassingly rich. They are now prosecuting the work on the tunnel, which will strike the lead about seventy-five feet below the surface, and a man is employed to constantly watch the lead, to keep outsiders from carrying away the rock.

From the Honolulu Advertiser, Dec. 2.

The whaling-bark Rajah, of New-Bedford, was wrecked in the Ochotsk Sea, on the 18th October, involving the loss of thirteen lives. An account of the catastrophe is furnished to the Advertiser, by Capt. S. H. WHITESIDE, of the ship Condor. The wreck took place on the N. W. end of Big Shanter Island, during a heavy gale from the N. E., with snow. On the 17th, Capt. STEWART supposed his ship was thirty or forty miles to the northward of the Islands, and was lying to under close-reefed maintopsail and reefed foresail—(he had previously lost his foretopmast)—was heading to the eastward. At 8 A. M. on the 18th, discovered land all along under the lee. He immediately wore ship, but could not head clear of the point. It blowing very hard, the ship made no headway, was thrown broadside on shore, and in less than five minutes broke up. Out of twenty-six men on board, only thirteen escaped alive.

The following is a correct list of those lost:

Captain Asael Steward, of Fairhaven, Mass.; found and buried. First mate, Thos. Hamlin, of Falmouth, Mass.; John Cooper Fawcett, of Catskill, N. Y.; John Mevan, of Troy, N. Y., found and buried; Charles Gould, of New-Bedford; Andrew Delaney, of New-York City; Andrew J. Hadley, of Northfield, Vt.; Frank Jacet, of Flores, Western Islands; Joe King, same; Manuel Antone, of St. George, Western Islands, found and buried; Frank, of Pico, Western Islands; John Glass, of Guan, found and buried; John Spanish, of Talcahuano, found and buried.

On the 22d November, Capt. WHITESIDE succeeded in rescuing the survivors, and saved about 200 barrels of oil from the wreck. It is quite remarkable that just one-half of the ship's company were lost.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The steamship Panama, which had been several days overdue, from the North, arrived in port on Monday, the 20th. The principal news is of the weather—which has been exceedingly inclement—and the freezing of Fraser River, below Fort Langley. According to the latest accounts, brought by the steamer Beaver, which reached Victoria on the evening of 7th December, with eighty passengers, the river was frozen over to the depth of an inch and a-half, from Langley down to its mouth.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Washington Territory convened on Monday, 6th December.

A JUDGE RESIGNED.—Judge WILLIAMS has resigned his office as Chief Justice of Oregon Territory.

Two Indians were murdered, and another severely wounded, on Nov. 28, at Yoncalla, Umpqua County, by some reckless whites. A good deal of excitement had been caused by the massacre, and the people there had arrested seven of the ruffians supposed to be engaged in the outrage.

The glorious and welcome rain has been falling steadily for the past 24 hours, a guarantee of plentiful crops and abundant harvests.

We learn, says the Marysville Express, that on the 20th of December, the Rev. Father Slattery, of the Catholic Church of this city, was robbed of $80 and a gold watch. On Saturday morning, a German, on whom suspicion rested, was arrested at Bangor, and while he was in the charge of a constable, the other robber came up, and pointing a pistol at the officer, demanded the release of the prisoner, which was granted, and they both fled.

A dispatch from Genoa, of the 20th, says: "The Salt Lake mail arrived last evening, at 9 P. M., one day ahead of its time. It came through the new route, south of Goose Creek Mountains. The road is being well stocked, under the immediate superintendence of Major CHORPENNING."

Later from Victoria, Oregon and Washington.

By the arrival of the Panama from the North, the Herald has later news from Puget Sound and Oregon.

VICTORIA.

We have received copies of the weekly Victoria Gazette to Dec. 14, from which we take the following extracts:

The steamer Beaver arrived here from Langley on Dec. 7, with 80 passengers. She reports the river frozen over to the depth of an inch and a half from Langley down to its mouth, and the weather as exceedingly severe.

The river may be said to be closed against canoes, and even the Beaver experienced difficulty in breaking through the ice. The steamer Otter, which had been advertised to sail for Langley, yesterday, in consequence of this news, was withdrawn.

The Gazette, of a later date, says that it is informed by miners that came down from Fraser River last week, that they encountered no ice above Langley, while others are equally confident that the rapid fall of the water indicates the freezing-over of the river above.

The last few days have been very cold, with a fall of snow and hail on Friday morning and night. Saturday night the wind changed to the north, and blew bitter cold—freezing the water in close rooms, where there had been fire most of the time. On Sunday morning the thermometer indicated 20°.

HENRY PEST, confined in the Victoria jail on a charge of murder, made his escape on Monday morning last.

A party of miners recently brought to Fort Langley the body of THOMAS GOODCHILD, whom they found dead in a canoe on Harrison Lake. He had left Port Douglas, sick, a short time before; $74 75 was found on his person. He was an Englishman by birth, but was lately a resident of Shasta, California.

OREGON.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Jr., Register of the Oregon City Land Office, has resigned.

Hon. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, says the Oregon Times, informs us that he has forwarded to the President his resignation as Chief Justice of Oregon. The resignation is conditional, but to be absolute on the 1st of March next.

The Territorial Legislature of Oregon assembled at Salem, Dec. 6.

EPHRAIM COX, who was tried in Portland for killing MCLELLAND, was cleared by the Jury, after being out about fifteen minutes.

On Saturday last, Nov. 27, says the Oregon Weekly Times, the new steamer Eliza Anderson was launched from the ship-yard at the north extreme of this city. A large assemblage of our citizens were present to witness the scene. She was built by Mr. SAMUEL FARNHAM, of this city, for the Columbia Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are: Length, 145 feet; 25 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. She is a side-wheel vessel.

The launch of the Eliza Anderson is quite an event to chronicle in our history, since she is the first ocean steamer ever launched on the Pacific Coast. It is, therefore, not a little to the credit of Oregon, and especially to this city, where she was built, that the first ocean steamer ever built upon this coast was launched upon Oregon waters.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Olympia Pioneer and Democrat, of Dec. 10, states the Territorial Legislature assembled Dec. 6. The Council, Dec. 7, perfected its organization by the election of the following officers: [illegible] Secretary; Wm. Maurow, of [illegible], Sergeant-at-Arms; [illegible], Doorkeeper.

The House, Dec. 7, proceeded to complete its organization, electing unanimously the following officers: The Hon. E. S. DYER, of Jefferson, Speaker; [illegible], Chief Clerk; Mr. [illegible], Assistant Clerk; [illegible], Sergeant-at-Arms; [illegible], Doorkeeper.

Acting-Governor MASON subsequently sent his message to both Houses.

TAHITI.

By the arrival at Honolulu, Nov. 26, of the schooner Louis Perry, we have received advices from Tahiti to Nov. 10.

Mr. HENRY OWNER, Ex-United States Consul at Tahiti, was a passenger on the Louis Perry. He has not yet arrived in this city. Mr. OWNER has given the following intelligence to the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser:

The only foreign vessels left in port were the American whaler Caroline, Capt. BAKER, from the Arctic, and the bark Harvest, last from Honolulu. Both these vessels were repairing and recruiting. Capt. BAKER, of the Caroline, had been laboring under a species of insanity, during which he twice attempted suicide.

A change took place in August last in the Government of Tahiti. The new Governor has instituted a new order of things. The principal changes are, the removal of the military, (Tahiti to be mainly a civil and not a military port,) and the abrogation of the obnoxious laws in respect to shipping.

Raiatea and Tahaa, two of the Society Islands, have applied to the United States to be annexed. These are two small islands of the Society group, separated from each other by a strait [illegible] miles wide, and are situated about [illegible] forty miles northwest of Tahiti, and seventy miles west of Huahine. Raiatea is the largest of the two, and about forty miles in circumference. Both islands are surrounded in common by a coral reef, which has numerous passages through it, of sufficient depth to allow the entrance of the largest war-vessels, which can, moreover, sail around both islands inside the reef, constituting one of the most remarkable as well as safe harbors in the Pacific.

It is generally supposed that these islands are under the protection of the French, but we are informed by Mr. OWNER that such is not the case. So far from it, that the French are bound by express treaty not to interfere with the administration of those islands, and certain it is that no French authority has ever been exercised on them. On the other hand, they are considered at Tahiti to be perfectly free and independent. The population of Raiatea is about 3,000, and that of Tahaa about 2,000. Both islands have several chiefs, but no king.

UTAH.

NO PROSECUTIONS FOR TREASON.

We received, says the Herald of the 23d, the Salt Lake Valley Train, of Dec. 2, brought through by the last Overland Mail via Placerville. We make the following extracts from its columns:

Mr. WILSON, United States District-Attorney for Utah, in an address delivered before the United States Grand Jury in Salt Lake City, gave his reasons for not presenting bills of indictment for treason. He quoted the proclamation of the President, of April 6, 1858, offering pardon to the rebellious Mormons, the admissions of the Peace Commissioners, and the proclamation of Governor CUMMING. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said:

Therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it only remains for me to say, for the reasons given, that there are now no acts of sedition, treason or rebellion against the Government of the United States in this Territory, which the Prosecuting Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, with the President's proclamation and pardon before him, and the Governor's solemn announcement of its acceptance, can charge before you, against any of the inhabitants of this judicial district, or the Territory of Utah.

On last Friday and Saturday, says the Valley Train of Dec. 1, proceedings were instituted before this tribunal against Messrs. CHAS. A. KIRKHAM, W. H. H. FALL, Dr. COVEY, JOHN MENDENHALL and LIEUTENANT SANDERS, for an alleged disturbance of the peace, etc. A fine was imposed upon Mr. KIRKHAM and Mr. FALL, and a nol. pros. entered in the case of MENDENHALL.

As we were present and heard all the testimony, we take it upon ourself to say that no proof whatever was elicited to justify the imposition of penalty, however small; and although it was acquiesced in, it does not therefore follow it was just.

Latest News from the Gold Land.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

PUEBLO, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1858.

I date this letter from Pueblo, although we are encamped three miles from that place. We have established a new city, as your real estate men would topographize it, which we call Lynchburg, after our esteemed young leader, GEO. N. LYNCH. Our camp is on the northeast side of the Arkansas River, about forty miles from Pike's Peak, whose snow-capped summits can be distinctly seen, glistening in the light, from our place. Pueblo is an old deserted Spanish town, and its present population consists of about fifty Americans, twenty or thirty Spaniards, and some thirteen lodges of Arrapahoe Indians. There are no cabins within two miles of us; and our reason for keeping this distance is that there is a large amount of stock at the other places, and we feared a scarcity of grass before Winter had set in. Where we now are the grass is abundant, with excellent water and good wood, and the stock from the settlements do not cross the river.

Day before yesterday we had quite an exciting time. Some Utah Indians crossed the Arkansas during the night and stole twenty or thirty horses from the Arrapahoes, with which they made their escape. They did not disturb any of the cattle belonging to the whites, of whom they stand in great fear. The Arrapahoes are up in arms, and intend to start on the war-path after them. They do not expect to overtake them, but intend to visit the lodges of the Utahs and steal their horses in return. If they have war, we intend to assist them, as the Arrapahoes have been very friendly, and the Utahs are a great set of thieves.

Many persons here would go home if they could get across the divide in safety. This divide is a small range of mountains, which divide the South Platte and Arkansas rivers, and are about sixteen miles across. Last year several men were frozen to death who attempted to cross them in May. The snow on these mountains is now very heavy, and we shall not attempt to cross if we can make our prospecting pay at Cherry Creek. But if we cross, we shall do so in February or March. Since we came into the country we have met many returning home, who curse the place, and declare the whole thing a cheat. They said that a strong man, working hard, could not make more than one dollar per day. Others again are perfectly satisfied, and say that those who will work diligently can make from eight to ten dollars per day, and that the diggings are as rich as those of California. Thus you see there is conflicting testimony, the truth of which we shall find out for ourselves in the Spring.

LYNCH, LANE, WARRINGTON and BATES start to-morrow on a hunting and prospecting expedition, with what success is uncertain. A party that left some time since for the same purpose returned yesterday. They found it too cold to do anything. The water froze in the pans, so they had to give the matter up. One of the party had his hands, and another his ears badly frozen.

The water of the Arkansas is as clear as crystal, and very healthy. The grass in some places is six feet high, while there is an abundance of wood. We are now building a shed for the hay we have cut so as to keep our stock in good order if the Winter should prove severe. We have lost two mules, that gave out, and we were compelled to shoot them. Our Canadian ponies stand it finely. I do not know what we should have done without them.

GEORGE L—— intends returning early in the Spring to purchase a stock of goods for the mines; but I think he will give up the notion, as provisions will be pretty cheap, as the traders bring their stock from New-Mexico, which is 200 miles from the diggings.

At Taos, New-Mexico, Spanish flour can be bought for $2 50 per 100 pounds. The Spanish flour will go further than the American, and is considered more healthy. I like it very much. At the present time, it is brought in, packed on mules, the snow preventing the use of vehicles, but in the Spring they bring it in wagons from Taos, over the Greenhorn Mountains. There is a scarcity of it at present, and it now commands $10 per 100 pounds, but there will be a large supply coming.

The only goods upon which money can be made are fancy groceries, and boots and shoes. Spanish whisky is selling at 75 cents per gallon.

I had almost forgotten to tell you, that when our mules gave out, we got far behind our friends, and we were unable to find the place where they had turned off the road. We wandered about in search of them till nine or ten o'clock at night, but could not discover the camping ground on account of the snow, which was falling fast. Whilst we were thus perplexed, we fortunately discovered a small cave in the side of a rock; after securing some wood, we went into it, built up a good fire, and soon fell asleep. As the fire got low, the cold, which was severe, awakened us. We replenished our fire, and then each stood regular watch for two hours, one sleeping while the other attended the fire. By this means we kept from freezing.

Annexed I have furnished a table of the exact distances from Fort Leavenworth to the several stations on the line of march until you reach Bent's Fort.

It is about 180 miles from the crossing of the Arkansas to Bent's Fort; two days' travel from the crossing there is plenty of wood, water and grass. It is 80 or 90 miles from Bent's to Pueblo, and 40 from there to Pike's Peak. This is a correct account of the distance, even to the fraction of a mile, as you can see.

Yours, HENRY BOLTON.

FOUNTAIN CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1858.

DEAR ——: I am on the eve of starting on a hunting trip; I expect to kill enough to load our wagon. I have been at this place four days; we have our house almost completed. We have had a hard time in getting here—our teams gave out, and we were obliged to travel very slow for some time. It snowed on the 13th of last month, and up to this time we have had plenty of it; at present we have about four inches of snow, but not very cold weather. We are in a very good place to Winter, but we are obliged to go about thirty miles for game—plenty of good venison, &c. We have some ten or twelve houses in our little city, situated at the mouth of a creek called Fountain qui Bouille, about fifty miles from Pike's Peak. Gold any place about our town, but not enough to pay us to work at present; the weather is too cold to prospect with much success. I intend to try it while I am out hunting if the weather is not too severe. I am of the opinion that there is just as rich deposits here in this country as in California; I intend to remain and satisfy myself at all events. If I had about one thousand dollars worth of goods here, I am satisfied that I could make ten thousand out of it; the goods that I should take out, if I should make the trip again, would be hardware, sheet iron for rockers, boots, flour, whisky, good chewing tobacco, brandy, &c.; also, a few good rifles. Passengers can be obtained at $100 each, who will also do camp duty. Yours, &c.,

JOHN G. W. COONCE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

[illegible]

It is some time ago since it was found out that the Federal Government had its many little prejudices, among which was a chronic indisposition to aid agriculture. It had multitudinous largess for commerce; manufactures by dint of importunity were always securing some share of favor, now larger and now less; internal improvements in one guise or another would have their gratuities; education secured its six miles square all over the public domain; navigation had its river and harbor appropriations; science its Smithsonian Institution, its Coast Survey, and the National Observatory. The time has come, said these innovators, when something should be done for that neglected child of the soil, Agriculture; and after a perplexing choice of modes, an allotment of a vast body of the public lands was decided upon; and in the form of a bill for endowing Agricultural Colleges, one in each of the States, last Spring passed through the House of Representatives; that the Committee upon the Public Lands in the House reported the bill adversely; and that, in a different form, on the same day it issued from the Committee, it was passed by a vote of 105 to 101, is a fact completing the historical record of the measure to the moment of its introduction into the Senate. It is now on the business calendar of that body, where its friends reckon upon reaching it during the present session, and passing it by a decided majority.

The leading traits of the bill may be readily stated. It withdraws nearly six millions of acres of land—5,920,000 acres—from sale, assigning them to the several States, in the ratio of 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative to which the State is entitled. These are to be represented by scrip issued to the several States by the Department of the Interior, which the State is required to invest in an inviolable fund, for the maintenance of an Agricultural College. The land for a model farm may be paid for from the principal; but none of it shall go for buildings or other necessary apparatus. These are to be supplied by the State. The appropriation is otherwise strictly an endowment. There are minor provisions regulating the selection and the price of the lands. The bill is in this shape in the hands of the Land Committee of the Senate, whence it will issue presently, to be put upon its third reading, and its passage. It is hardly probable that the measure will encounter any serious opposition, until it meet a Presidential veto, which, after the veto of Miss DIX's Insane Land bill, by President PIERCE, it is quite likely to evoke.

And the reason for such unprecedented prosperity lies less in the intrinsic merits of the bill than in the risk of personal unpopularity in withstanding it. It is a concession to the most important interest in the country; an interest that has been neglected, and almost proscribed; one that is powerful enough to avenge any wrong done it, real or imaginary; one that at the ballot-box pays promptly all accounts left unsettled in the chambers of legislation. Yet, the truth is, agriculture has suffered no neglect at the hands of the Federal Government. More than any other public interest it has shared in all the advantages of beneficial legislation. If territories have been prematurely thrown open, or hastily transformed into States, it has been for the benefit of the cultivator of the soil. If railroads have been the recipients of land grants, the enormity of which have startled all careful economists, in the new regions thus connected with the market the farmer has been the largest gainer. If, in the allotment of a section to school purposes, at short intervals throughout the entire public domain, education has been encouraged, all the advantage of the education and the encouragement belong to the agriculturist who has thus been enabled to settle within the reach of that indispensable household need, the school-house. The Patent Office is busied day and night in developing and introducing the inventive talent of the country for the benefit of the cultivators of the soil. What reapers, mowers, plows, threshing-machines; what horse-hoes, cultivators, seed-sowers; what churns, cheese-presses, and washing-machines, has not the protection lent to invention indirectly furnished to the alleviation of the cost and care and labor of the farmer? And if we add to the count the zealous labors of the Patent office, in disseminating new varieties of seed; in collecting and distributing agricultural information; in elaborating its annual report; in calling together the most skillful of cultivators to extract the results of their experience and give it to the clod-compelling public gratuitously, we shall see how unjust is the charge that Government does nothing for the farmer. And the picture will gain in distinctness, when we reflect that the whole revenue system of the country favors the agriculturist while it oppresses the manufacturer and the merchant; and that should the day ever come when direct taxation shall replace the expensive machinery of custom-house and sub-treasury, the farmer will appreciate his long preceding exemption from federal impositions.

But were the fact otherwise, there is much good reason to deprecate this line of argument. It frames an infinitude of pleas for an infinitude of professions and industrial interests, each one of which can say, with far greater honesty, it has experienced no favor at the hands of the National Government. The medical, the clerical, the mercantile, the scientific interests of the country have received only incidentally the slightest patronage of Congress. If we have colleges of agriculture with national endowments, why not colleges of medicine, of theology, of engineering, of navigation, of mechanic arts, of the fine arts, and of the arts of industrial design? Why not grant vast areas of the national domain to found institutions that shall furnish us astronomers, geologists, and surveyors. And if assuming to meddle with the business of education, in what way could we better intervene than in the education and elevation of the laboring classes, whose means are insufficient to provide opportunities for themselves, and whose deficient culture is the source of a larger portion of social disorder and crime? Indeed, simply as a precedent, nothing could be more mischievous than this wholesale measure, leaving as it does the administration of the Federal Government chargeable with gross impartiality, if it withhold similar grants to a thousand contradictory claimants.

There is, moreover, an entire failure of evidence to show a desire on the part of the farming interest for this concession. The prejudice against book or scientific farming is certainly passing away; but in his weekly and monthly periodical devoted to agricultural topics, the farmer finds quite as much scientific farming as his leisure permits him to study, and his laboring hours to practice. While, in a general way, the idea of a prodigious donation to the class may please the ear, very few working farmers, we venture to say, would entertain the thought of sending his sons, destined to rural pursuits, to an agricultural college. If anything beyond the usual Common School curriculum be desired, the chemistry and the vegetable physiology requisite to furnish forth a good theoretical agriculturist, may be had at any of the more advanced schools and colleges of private endowment, one of which is never distant from any man's door. Nay, the establishment of chairs, with especial reference to agricultural chemistry, is already contemplated in some of the larger institutions. Such facilities are all that can reasonably be required. If more be wanted, let the works of LIEBIG, of the two JOHNSONS, and of all the better European and American authorities in the chemistry of agriculture, be digested in proper manuals and introduced into our common schools and colleges, and all that is required to complete the speculative farmer will be supplied. All else—the practice, and the skill, which nothing but practice can communicate—he must find—and the parent will desire him to find upon the parental homestead. If more than the chemistry of plants and of soils be wished for the student, and the agricultural college be furnished to afford it, it will come in improper and disastrous conflict with existing public and private institutions of learning. If no more be wished, the sensible farmer will hardly consider the erection of this array of colleges as necessary to teach a single specialty, the practical value of which is not admitted by the bulk of cultivators, whether the fact be the fruit of ignorance, or of prejudice, or of both. We repeat, there is no proof that these agricultural colleges are the wish or the want of the farmers.

Passing, however, from these extrinsic considerations to the special merits of the immediate bill, we find still more conclusive grounds of objection. Its largest endowments are to those States whose population already is the largest, and increasing with diminished rapidity; while to States of equal magnitude, and destined to contain vastly larger numbers, the endowment is extremely disproportioned. Thus New-York, with an area of 29,440,000 acres, is to receive 700,000 acres of land; while Iowa, with a wider area, namely, 32,549,960 acres, and likely to contain in the next ten years at least as large a rural population as New-York, receives but 80,000. Massachusetts, where the population is chiefly urban, and where agriculture, by the pinch of necessity, is carried to an extreme advance, gets 260,000 acres, while Georgia, with eight times the surface, and incalculable lack of agricultural skill, obtains but 200,000 acres; while Texas, an empire of itself, destined to hold a thousand times the rural population of Massachusetts, has no more than 80,000 acres. It is vain to claim any sensible desire to aid agriculture in such random apportionments as these. They are clearly made without reference to the wants of the several States, or to the comparative claims of different sections. They have all the indications of a desire to win popularity by the *éclat* of a prodigious act of liberality to an important interest, regardless of the circumstance that the measure in its details defeats its own pretentious purpose.

For these reasons it is to be hoped this bill will not become a law. The agricultural interest is not entitled to ask such a grant; has not asked it; could not ask it without establishing a wretchedly mischievous precedent; would obtain no practical benefit from it, if conceded. If the measure obtain the consideration in the Senate that it failed to get in the House, there can be no doubt about its fate.

The Dred Scott Case—How Far the Decision of the Supreme Court is Binding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Governor MORGAN, and your own article of Monday upon the subject of "Territorial Sovereignty," have discussed the subject thoroughly and ably, so far as either has gone; but will you not permit a Republican to state as briefly as possible the ground on which Republicans yet claim that Congress has still, of right, the contro of Slavery in the Territories?

As good citizens, we submit to the decision of the Supreme Court so long as it remains unreversed; but it is notorious that it has no moral worth, and binds the North now only b its legal force, which may be dissolved forever, the moment the question shall be again brought up to the Court and fairly tried.

What moral force can the decision in the Dred Scott case have? The arguments of the Judges have convinced no one. They are ropes of sand and the most reprehensible specimens of special pleading that ever disgraced a court of justice. This is so obvious to legal minds who have examined the subject, that we cannot presume the Supreme Court ever expected they would be regarded in any other light, by those capable of judging. We do not stop to discuss this question further but we do ask, what confidence can we have in such a decision, made by a bare majority of such, a Court; and that majority packed for that special question, (among others of the kind,) and deciding the question with Southern halters about their necks? First, as to the packing.

The slaveholders, constituting only one-third or one-fourth part of all the free voters of the United States, have a majority of the judges in that Court appointed from their own midst; and these judges slaveholders themselves, and personally and pecuniarily interested in the question! And how have they been thus packed? We had one illustration of the process, during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE. For a Judge in that Court he nominated a Southern man, when the South had already more than their share of Judges; but that was not enough for them. Mr. FILLMORE was soon informed that the South would reject his nominee in the Senate. Why? Because, forsooth he was not sound upon the Slave question! That is, he was an honest, able man, and living at the South; but he might not decide the Territorial Slave question according to Southern views; and Mr. FILLMORE, like too many other Northern Presidents desirous of Southern favor, thought best to submit to their dictation; and thus we see how some of the packing of Supreme Judges has been done.

We have alluded to Southern halters about the necks of Southern Judges, and by some it may be regarded as a caricature. If so, it is significant. For who, in all these United States, understanding all the influences at work, expected, or thought for one moment, that Southern Judges, packed as they had been, would *dare* to decide any other way than they did? For, aside from their having accepted their offices under such circumstances, and their being slaveholders, and pecuniarily interested in the question, they knew, and everybody else knew, that it would not be wholesome *for* them, personally, to decide otherwise than they did decide; and that they had everything to fear from a decision adverse to the views of the South—from which the most respectable citizens had been driven by violence for expressing an adverse opinion, and a Senator had been struck down in his place, with wounds that will carry him to his grave. We repeat, that no man with intelligence upon the subject expected for one moment that these Southern Judges would ever decide the case in favor of freedom and law; but those of us who had not personally preëxamined the law, did expect that they would succeed better than they have done in covering up their tracks with reason and argument. Why, then, should Republicans, or people of the North generally, regard such a decision as conclusive? or desist from doing all they can, legally and properly, to secure the ultimate correction and subversion of a decision that is not founded in right, or upon legal or constitutional principles?

If we are asked how we are going to help ourselves under present circumstances, we answer—that we have a large majority of voters in the United States, and if we shall help ourselves against an illegal decision, just as the South has helped themselves to procure it, the *South ought* to be ashamed to open their mouths against it; and this is enough for us to say at present.

It must be remembered that in this we are not contending for a fruitless victory, but for our own valuable rights as Northern men, and as free men As usual, Southern men make a great noise about their right to go into the territories upon "equal terms with Northern men;" but their noise is a sham, for nobody denies them this right. But when they ask to take slaves there, they ask to go there upon unequal terms. Freemen say to them in reply, "Come, as we do, with your families, your cattle and your property that is not a nuisance, and you are as welcome as we are; but you have no right to come with a nuisance in the shape of negroes, (tolerated only where you are,) and place this nuisance down under our noses; to depreciate our property, to render our homes uncomfortable and dangerous; our labor fruitless; and to degrade ourselves, and make us, poor beginners upon the soil, worse off than your slaves. It is so wherever Slavery prevails. A poor man cannot get up from his poverty in a slave country. His slaveholding neighbor can undersell him in market, or his slaves are worthless. He is despised by the slaveholder because he works with his own hands. The slaveholder has, besides, time and opportunity to circumvent and outmanage him in all public affairs. While the *poor man is* laboring, his slaveholding neighbor can visit his fellow-slaveholders, to lay their plans, and to carry them out. His children are *not educated, and inherit only* their father's poverty and degradation; for it is not the policy of the slaveholder to establish schools upon the soil to raise them up. Well, indeed, any free men going into a new territory [illegible] We can say, and do say to the slaveholder, "Come on equal terms with us, but bring with you no slave-nuisance to annoy, endanger, oppress and degrade us and our children. Your State laws tolerate the nuisance where you are, but they do not authorize you to impose it upon us here; and your pretence that you cannot come here on equal terms without it, is simply the essence of hypocrisy, and an insult to common sense."

A SUBSCRIBER AND REPUBLICAN.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Queen Victoria Insists, and Sticks to Her Point—The New Coinage for Canada, Dollars and Cents—The Strange Fortunes of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, John Mitchel's Former Coadjutor—Canadian Authors—The Tariff Question—Reciprocity with the United States Desired—Specific vs. Ad valorem Duties—The Northern Railway Closed, Owing to its Defective Rails—The "Abduction Case" again—Death of Mr. Charles Allan—Sir William Logan's New Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, January 18, 1859.

The Seat-of-Government Question has assumed yet another phase. Her Gracious Majesty—there seems no reason to doubt—has sent us another dispatch, *insisting*, in plain terms, that her award in favor of Ottawa shall be carried out at once. This is rather unexpected, and puts quite a new face on the matter. Some say they won't go for Ottawa upon compulsion. Others again, more loyal, declare that they will now support the claims of Ottawa at all hazards. By the British Constitution, Her Majesty possesses the undoubted right to summon her Parliament to meet her wherever she pleases. The English Parliament has met at York, at Oxford, &c., as well as at London. And, as we Canadians have adopted the British Constitution here, it follows that her Majesty may—by virtue of her prerogative—summon the Canadian Parliament to consult with her at any place she may choose; so that the people have, *of right*, nothing to say in the matter. But prerogative is often most respected when not exercised. Canada is more democratic than Great Britain, and as this Seat-of-Government Question is made the dividing one between rival factions—I will not call them parties—we may see strange events happening.

The Canadian coinage, just issued, is very beautiful. The Queen's head, on one side, is the best ever stamped. On the other side the denomination of the coin is surrounded by a wreath of our national maple. I send you a specimen of the coin, which you will doubtless be happy to show to any curious numismatologist. Coinage, they say, is the test and sign of empire. You will observe that under VICTORIA's head is the word "Canada."

THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE has just published a volume of poems. You remember MCGEE, the editor of the *American Celt*, a violent Anti-British Young Ireland periodical, of course. It was this same MCGEE who was the hero of the cabbage-garden rebellion, in Ireland, in '48; who escaped from Ireland in a coal ship, and was outlawed; who published the *Celt*, in which he wrote "The Felon Flag of England," and blessed heaven that the blood of the English tyrants was flowing freely in the Crimea; who was outlawed by the British authorities; who was pardoned by the Queen; who was all but excommunicated by your Archbishop HUGHES; who, disgusted by the want of sympathy shown to him by the New-Yorkers, especially of the Know-Nothing Order, came to Canada; who, settling in Montreal, published the *New Era* newspaper, in which he advocated the consolidation of the British-American Colonies into a kingdom, to be ruled by one of Queen VICTORIA's sons; who, at the general election of 1857-58 was returned as a Member of Parliament for Montreal, the largest city in the Provinces; who is now one of the most powerful men in Canada, leader of the major part of the Roman Catholics; whose influence it was that created the Brown-Dorion ministry, in which he refused the position of Provincial Secretary, and who wrote the missive which Bishop (R. C.) CHARBONNEL signed, and which was read in all the Roman Catholic Churches in Montreal, telling the people to support that Ministry; who has no other means of living (besides his Parliamentary wages) than lecturing throughout the country; who, as an orator, a politician, or a wit and a conversationalist, stands almost unrivalled in Canada. MCGEE's poems, some of them, are good; in others he perpetrates bulls, as when he speaks of an object "obscur'd by light."

We have so little literature here that we hail with pleasure any contributions to our stock. Authors are wretchedly paid because so little demand exists for their productions. Mr. LOVELL, of Montreal, is the only man who publishes anything worth mentioning. He has just given to the world the only two Canadian novels we have, viz.: *Simon Seek* and *Canadian Homes*. These are written by a young man named NIEMO, one of the editors of the *Protectionist* newspaper, and are designed to advocate the principle o protection to home manufactures by means of a high tariff of Customs duties.

Apropos of Customs duties, I may remark that our Inspector-General, Mr. GALT, (son of Mr. GALT, the English author, BYRON's friend,) has issued circulars to the Boards of Trade in our various cities, asking their opinion as to the working of our tariff. The Montreal people have replied that they desire the perfect assimilation of our tariff to yours, with a view, eventually, to complete reciprocity between the Provinces and the States, and the abolition, I presume, of all frontier Custom-houses on both sides of the line—all duties to be collected at the seaboard only, and internal trade to be free. This would be something similar to the German *Zollverein*; it would certainly lessen the expense of collecting Customs duties, by decreasing the number of offices and officers. The recent change in our tariff created a quantity of *ad valorem* duties. The Customs officers generally dislike them, and a return to the old system of specific duties is advocated. The recommendations of Mr. President BUCHANAN on this subject have been read by us with an interest we do not generally attach to the emanations of his very peculiar genius.

The Northern Railway of Canada, otherwise called the Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron Railway, running from this city to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, has been closed by order of the Government Inspector of Railways, as being unsafe. A partial reopening has, however, taken place, as passenger-cars are allowed to be attached to freight rains, and these are suffered to run, during daylight, at a slow rate of speed. This road has only been built for about three years, and the reason of its being unsafe is that *one-sixth of the rails are worn out.* What a lesson does this teach the managers of roads on this continent: A cheap, slight rail may cost less at first than one of a good pattern and make, but in the end will prove by far the most expensive. The best rails will last eight or nine years.

The officers who were charged with illegally kidnapping a man named SNOWIE—arresting him without a proper warrant and handing him over to the United States authorities against his will—have been tried. The jury could not agree. Eleven were for conviction and one for acquittal. Finally the prisoners withdrew their plea of "Not guilty," and pleaded "Guilty." Their sentence will be lenient, as it is the first case of the kind which has come before the Courts. The strong point made by the prosecution was, that if the men were acquitted, we should frequently hear of the recapture by American officers of the fugitive slaves who might have found refuge on Canadian soil.

Mr. CHAS. ALLAN, member of the Provincial Parliament for the North Riding of the county of Wellington, died last Thursday evening at Hamilton, of disease of the heart, suddenly, while on a visit to a friend.

The Canadian Geological Surveyors have issued another work, containing several very beautiful plates illustrative of some of our fossils. It doubtless does credit to Sir WM. LOGAN, the chief geologist, and all his staff; but, as the work is printed at the public expense, some of the people are beginning to think they are paying dearly for their whistle.

Latest from the Kansas Gold Mines.

From the Leavenworth Daily Times, Jan. 7.

Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT, of St. Louis, Mr. WILLIAM A. GREEN, of Chicago, and ROBERT [illegible], arrived in this city last evening, direct from Pike's Peak, having accomplished the journey in seventeen days—the quickest time ever made upon the Plains. About three days previous to leaving Pueblo, a party came in from the Platte, who reported nothing doing, in consequence of the severity of the weather. Five days previous to leaving Pueblo, there were several hundred sheep frozen to death in that vicinity.

Nothing is doing in any part of the mines of any consequence. The streams are all frozen, and the ground to the depth of eighteen inches. Provisions are abundant, and game plenty. Nothing will probably be done till Spring, but the miners are encouraged, and think the yield of the district will afford adequate and remunerative pay.

From Smoky Hill to the Arkansas, wood and water were abundant. The Leavenworth route to the mines is unquestionably the best—the distance is also in its favor, and the advantages of the route in wood and water are far above that of any other. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes inhabit the country north of the Arkansas—the Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches the country south. The only point of difficulty with the Indians is created by the title to the territory now occupied by the miners, but no collision is anticipated.

The Louisville *Courier* pronounces the story of a planter near that city selling his own daughter "a canard of the first water."

Affairs at Washington—The New Order of Things.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Social life in Washington [illegible] We have [illegible] circles [illegible] become the property of the Administration, forgetting that there are other cakes and ale in the land, the President [illegible] and [illegible] the faithful alone. [illegible] you must worship at his shrine. You cannot make your face to shine with his wine and oil unless you submit to his politics. He does not even dispense a smile except for a consideration. You may see him if you go to a reception; but, if he knows you to be of an opposing party, he will freeze you with a look, or knock you down with a sneer. Under FILLMORE and PIERCE the White-House was not an ice-house. The poorest clerks were welcome. The political foe ate the bread of the Executive, with none to molest and [illegible] make him afraid, and stood in the presence without trembling.

I have never known Washington more delightful, notwithstanding the Siberian hospitality at the West End of the avenue. Mr. CORCORAN, who has done so much to beautify this fair city, and whose charities are as unostentatious as they are voluntary and frequent, though no longer a favorite at the White House—especially since BENNETT, of the *Herald*, has been indorsed for his assaults upon private character by the head of the Government—entertains with sumptuous liberality. Mr. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, who is also in the shade of the Buchanan dynasty, lives coolly, with a part of his Kentucky delegation, in Sixth-street. Mr. Speaker ORR, and his eloquent and excitable friend, Col. KEITT, receive their visitors at their genial head-quarters corner of Eighth and E streets. The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, one of the brave men who did right at the first session, and comes back to the second reflected and rejuvenated, flourishes on the ample fortune of the [illegible] residence of the late Major [illegible], meeting his guests with open-handed cordiality. [illegible] has elegant rooms on the Avenue, which are crowded nightly with his friends. HASKIN and HICKMAN are entirely too comfortable for two such radical Anti-Administration men. Mr. and Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS were never before so popular with the visiting and fashionable world. The receptions of the fair lady are crowded. No party spirit reigns there. All are received with genuine kindness. North and South mingle in genial harmony. The respectable citizen and his family—the stranger from other States and countries—are greeted like old friends when properly presented. The Republicans have a good time of their own. They make amends for their exclusion from the West End by paying attention to each other; content with their own circle, but by no means cautive of their fare when enabled to reciprocate.

The Americans were always a gay omnibus full. Headed by glorious CRITTENDEN, and inspired by jolly JOHN THOMPSON, (not JOHN B.,) with HUMPHREY MARSHALL, TRIPPE, WINTER DAVIS and MORRISON HARRIS, and the rest, they make many a round robin, and cause many a round table to roar and groan with wit and wine. Nor do all the Administration dole out their good things. Though you cannot go to COBB's or to BLACK's, (and you deserve it for being so severe in your paper,) others can, and they say that the receptions are very agreeable. Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES are universal favorites; nowhere is there a more refined or generous welcome, and nowhere are Pennsylvanians so glad to rally. Among the outsiders—the non-officials—there is an over-abundance of social feeling. Here you find the heart of Washington society—a spontaneous sincerity, a contempt for mere wealth, an admiration of intellect, you meet nowhere else. Ex-Marshal HOOVER is a host in more respects than one, and his kind, gentle, and true-hearted lady is never happier than when making others happy. Then we have MAGUIRE, with his beautiful picture-gallery, and his splendid library, his agreeable *reunions*, where you will often meet such celebrities as WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia; ELLIOTT, the artist; GAYLORD CLARK, of the *Knickerbocker*; PIKE, of Arkansas; PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*; PETER FORCE, GALES and SEATON, and, when they are in town, FORREST, BROUGHAM, BURTON, "and the rest." COYLE, of the *Intelligencer*; HEISS, of the *States*; RIVES, of the *Globe*; F. P. BLAIR, at Silver Spring, outside of the town; BEAL, the old sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, are among the readiest to see their friends, and even to meet their opponents, at their own houses.

You will see from this how powerless the effort is to control the good feeling of our people, and to make the relations of private life and intercourse among human beings dependent upon the whim of a weak man, who happens to be President for the time being.

The new British Minister, LYONS, is an unmarried man, as I hear. It is rare that one of the scions of the English nobility is caught by an American woman, though Sir GORE OUSELEY was. Some high expectations are entertained as to the new Ambassador.

There is no more chance for the thirty million bill of Mr. SLIDELL than there would be for a bill to sell the District of Columbia. I speak advisedly. We have no money down here for Cuba. Mr. BUCHANAN has got himself, as usual, into a scrape, and he wants to work out of it. Unawed by the indignation of the Spanish people, without whose consent he cannot, for a moment, approach the subject of purchasing Cuba, he attempts to drive a bargain before their eyes, as if for the purpose of still further outraging them. DOUGLAS, though averse to the appropriation at this time, defers to the Presidential programme, votes for it, and lets the President take the responsibility. This is alike magnanimous and statesmanlike.

The Slave-Rescue Case in Ohio—Arrest of the Student Lincoln in his School—Letter from Prof. Peck, of Oberlin.

From the Columbus State Journal.

OBERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

EDITOR STATE JOURNAL: Your readers have been advised of the facts that the alleged rescuers of the slave JOHN, at Wellington, have been indicted, and most of them have voluntarily appeared in Court to answer to the bills found against them. They will, perhaps, be interested to hear of a new feature which the case has taken on—*the violent* ARREST, IRONING and IMPRISONMENT *in your county*, of one of the parties indicted. The gentleman who has suffered the indignity I am about to describe is a young Englishman, a member of college in this place, and a person of excellent character and deportment. Before notice of the indictments was served, Mr. LINCOLN, for such is his name, had gone to your county to take a school. The fact that he was in the neighborhood was presently discovered by Mr. SAMUEL DAVIS, a bailiff in the United States Court, and a helper of Deputy Marshal LOWE, in "the Wellington case." With a zeal worthy of his Wellington antecedents, Mr. DAVIS wrote to Cleveland for a warrant for the arrest of LINCOLN, and on its arrival he made haste to execute it. The serving of the writ occurred in this wise: About 1½ o'clock on Friday last, Mr. LINCOLN was engaged in the duties of his school, when suddenly one of the children cried out with terror, (for threats from the officers had reached the ears of the scholars,) "Master, there comes SAM. DAVIS." "Well, children," answered the teacher, "whatever may happen, keep perfectly quiet."

There was a knock, the door opened, Mr. DAVIS and another of the same breed presented themselves. "Your name is LINCOLN?" abruptly said the official. "It is." "Ah! you are just the man I want; I've got a warrant for your arrest; so come along." And while saying this the dignitary drew from his pocket a pair of manacles, which he proceeded to attach to the person of his prisoner. "Stop," says LINCOLN, "I shall make no resistance; I shall of course go with you; you need not put these things upon me." But the plea was of no avail. The official could not lose the opportunity for revenging the fright he got at Wellington. So, kindly giving his captive permission to say a few words to his school, he drove off with *his prisoner in chains*; and that prisoner an unoffending, Christian man, who would have scorned to make the least resistance to the writ which was being served. I ought to say that the valiant official did not get away until the outraged children had launched at him a good many epithets less complimentary than true.

The arrest completed, DAVIS proceeded to lodge his prisoner in the jail in your city, which was twelve miles distant. On the way, he was several times asked to remove the irons, but refused to do so; nor were the manacles unclasped till the prisoner had been taken into the interior of the jail and introduced to Marshal LOWE. Then, when LOWE had sufficiently triumphed over his prey, the young man was turned loose among the felons who were to be his companions for the night. Precisely how desirable a lodging among thieves in a fetid cell swarming with rats was likely to be, you can imagine as well as I.

Presently, the prisoner made an effort to communicate with personal acquaintances in the city; but the greatest favor he could receive, was the promise that a letter should be lodged in the Post-Office (to get thence to its destination *after* he should be miles away.) But, though in bonds, the captive was honored with company. Two or three men came in, evidently either to sound or taunt him. One of the visitors was DAYTON, Clerk of the House, who hails (and we always put on sackcloth and ashes when we acknowledge it) from our place. As he was "in cahoot" with LOWE when that worthy was man-hunting in Lorain, it was proper that he should be invited in to share the official's triumph. Some of us wonder that we did not think of making some recompense for the protection he enjoyed at our hands, when his soul shivered before popular rage which his complicity with kidnapping roused, by hastening to Professor MONROE, whether he was asked to do so or not, and telling him of the plight a neighbor was in.

Not to dwell on further particulars, I may say that the prisoner was kept with no food till the next morning at 3 o'clock, when LOWE started with him for Cleveland. At Cleveland the prisoner *was discharged on his own recognizance*, as soon as Judge WILSON could be found. Now, if *manacles* and *imprisonment in a jail* are not singular treatment for a man who is on his way to be discharged on his own recognizances, and whom the attending officer had reason to suppose would be so discharged, then I am altogether mistaken.

And I am still more mistaken if DAVIS and LOWE do not find, before they get through with this matter, that kidnapping in Ohio and all its adjuncts are serious and expensive amusements. I promise you, Sir, that the fire which this outrage has kindled in Lorain will not go out till an effort has been made to teach these arbitrary and insolent officials that freemen know what their rights are. Respectfully, yours,

H. E. PECK.

MR. FORSYTH AND THE SILVER BARS.—The Mobile *Register* is "authorized" to say: "That Mr. FORSYTH assumes and avows the whole responsibility connected with the secretion of the treasure in question—that he is prepared to defend and justify the act—that he will make public all the facts and circumstances of the case as soon as it can be done with safety to the parties in Mexico, who would be exposed to peril in the civil war now raging in that country by their publication at this time—and that he is entirely confident his course in connection with the affair will meet the full sanction and approval of his countrymen, as well as of his Government."

ILLNESS OF THEODORE PARKER.—The Boston *Journal*, of Thursday, says: "Dr. Jackson, Dr. Bowditch and Dr. Cabot have had a consultation upon the case of Theodore Parker's health, and they came to the conclusion that his disease is deeply seated pulmonary consumption."

The Kansas Troubles—[illegible] Message from the Governor [illegible]

[illegible] CITY, Jan. 14, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Duty compels me again to call your attention to the condition of affairs upon our Western border, and to urge upon you the necessity for prompt action. Although, by the Constitution, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State, and a conservator of the peace within the State, yet, by the statutes, this power to call the militia into service is limited to cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion. Under the recent statute, the authority to call out a military force to preserve order, or to enforce the laws, is invested alone in the Sheriffs of the respective counties; and common sense will suggest that they cannot exercise this power except in cases of immediate necessity. They have no authority to call upon the militia, or other citizens, to act merely in anticipation of a necessity which might or might not exist.

The present difficulties upon our border constitute neither rebellion nor insurrection; for either would imply that the deeds of violence committed there were done by our own citizens, whereas the outlaws referred to reside without the State. Neither can the marauding incursions under which our people are suffering be regarded as an invasion, for a state of war does not exist between the authorities in Kansas and of Missouri. The law-abiding citizens of Kansas cherish the most friendly relations with the citizens of this State, and deplore, as much as we do, the present condition of things, and are making efforts to preserve order. The dangers to which our people are exposed cannot, therefore, be dignified into the importance of an invasion. The marauders are merely freebooters and murderers, yet their number is sufficiently large—amounting to several hundred men, and rapidly increasing—to render the civil power wholly inadequate, either to arrest or suppress them, and however flagrant their outrages, the authorities of this State have no power to cross the line to overtake and punish them.

I have information which shows the necessity and good policy of immediate action. The security of our citizens and the ends of justice demand that there shall be *no delay*. Prompt measures will probably not only save the lives of our citizens, but speedily and forever put an end to these troubles. I hope, therefore, that another day will not be allowed to pass without decisive and effective legislation.

Very respectfully, R. M. STEWART.

Daring Robbery of Harnden's Express in Providence—The Iron Safe and Contents Carried Off.

We learn from EARL & CO.'S Express, that the Express office on Dorrance-street, corner of Middle-street, Providence, R. I., was entered this morning through the door on Middle-street, by means of false keys, and HARNDEN's iron traveling safe, which arrived at the office about 4 o'clock this morning, was carried off, together with the contents, the precise matter or amount of which cannot be known until they hear from their agent in New-York. A large trunk in the office, used for the transportation of packages and parcels, was broken open, and the contents strewn about the floor. Among the articles in this trunk was a bag containing $5,000 in gold, a bag containing $1,000 in silver, belonging to GORHAM & Co., silversmiths, and two bags of cents. The robbers carried off the bags of cents and that of silver, but left the bag of gold on the floor. The safe was subsequently found in Atwill's-avenue, the distance of one mile and a half from the office, broken open, and the pouch cut open and robbed of its contents.

A watchman is employed in the office throughout the night-time, and upon the arrival of their express from New-York in the morning, it is customary for him to immediately deliver to the periodical dealers near by such papers as arrive for them; and while engaged in that service, which requires but about twenty minutes, he leaves the messenger or driver in the office. This morning, however, both the driver and the watchman went from the office on the wagon together, leaving the office without any one in it for not over twenty minutes, and it was during their brief absence that the robbery was committed.

The messenger immediately telegraphed to their agent in New-York to learn the contents of the safe, and will use their utmost endeavors to ferret out the robbers and recover the property.

Rumor has it that money and papers to the value of about $50,000 were stolen, but a messenger who arrived here this forenoon believes this to be an exaggeration.—*Boston Journal, Jan. 18.*

The Providence *Journal* gives the following as the circumstances, as far as known, of the robbery:

"The amount reported stolen is $1,200. This consisted of $1,000 in silver, mostly of old American quarters, $100 in cents, and about $200 in paper money. The silver weighed about 56 pounds, and the bags of copper nearly 20 pounds each. The box containing these amounts held also a bag of gold coin, amounting to $5,000. This luckily escaped the notice of the robbers, who mistook the coppers for the genuine yellow. The entrance to the office was effected by the main door, fronting on Dorrance-street. Admission was gained by the aid of false keys, as no damage was done to any of the locks or bolts. An iron safe weighing, with its contents, about two hundred pounds, was taken from the office and rifled of its contents near the foot of Atwell's-avenue. What was in it is not wholly known. When found there were in it several packages of jewelry left unmolested. The safe was made of boiler iron, and could have been opened only by great force. The bolts were bent, and the top broken partly from the hinges.

The opportunity presented to the robbers was one which very rarely occurs. Mr. BAILEY, the watchman in the office, rode out with Mr. WM. DRAKE, the expressman, to distribute the papers which come *from New-York each morning* in bundles for the periodical dealers. They made the usual circuit, and stopped at Mr. MATHEWSON's to drink a cup of coffee. They were absent not more than twenty minutes, during which the daring piece of rascality was consummated. The intention undoubtedly was to sweep all the money in the safe and box."

The Providence *Tribune* says, as to the report that there has been stolen just $1,100: "It has, however, leaked out in some mysterious manner, that a very much larger amount is missing. It is one of the strangest things in the world that robbers should spurn jewelry, if there was nothing more valuable and less bulky to be found. It is, also, a strange circumstance that the watchman should be gone at just the time the robbery was committed. Up to a late hour last night no clue was had of the robbers, though the Marshal and his men were unusually active throughout the day."

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—WEIGHMASTER'S RETURNS.

Phœbe Ann Coon, executrix, vs. Thomas B. Coddington et al.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The libel was filed to recover freight upon iron brought from Liverpool in the ship *John J. Boyd*, in June, 1855. A question arose as to whether the libellant had delivered all the iron shipped, as the bills of lading called for a larger amount. The Court rendered a decree for the libellant for $418 48, with leave to the respondents to take a reference and give further proof on the question of the amount of iron shipped. The Commissioner reported the same amount of freight due as had been decided by the Court, to which report the respondent excepted.

Held, by the Court, that on the proofs, the report of the Commissioner is supported. The respondents fail to show satisfactorily that the weigher represented accurately the true weight of iron delivered, or that he actually took the weight of the whole cargo; and there is no evidence given by them of the quantity laden on board at Liverpool, other than what is deduced from a comparison of the bills of lading, with statements of the weighmaster, not corroborated by his official original returns.

Report confirmed.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen and Vose. For respondents, Mr. Sherman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN 21.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

INDICTMENT.

The Grand Jury came in this morning with a bill in the following case:

The United States vs. Marcus Dorety.—An indictment against one of the crew of the whaleship *California*, for manslaughter on the high seas, in killing another of the crew, named William Transui, with a cutting spade.

REQUISITE NUMBER FOR A GRAND JURY.

Judge INGERSOLL asked the Jury if they had any other business before them. The Foreman said there was one other case, but there were not enough Jurors present to transact business, there being but fourteen present. The Judge told them they were under a mistake on that point; that twelve was a sufficient number to do business, but they would in that case all have to concur in order to find a bill.

The Jury retired, but shortly afterwards returned without any bill, and were discharged for the Term, with the thanks of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 21.

Before Justice Davies.

James Cook vs. Charles Miller et al.—There must be an order entered that the plaintiff recover his costs, to be levied on the property of deceased.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, &c., vs. Adolphus Reinhardt.—Case settled.

John A. Coon vs. James de Gray et al.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Motion granted on payment of costs of $10 to plaintiff, of opposing this motion.

Henry E. Dennell vs. Eugene Keeler et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10; costs of this motion.

Samuel B. Amory et al vs. Martha Amory et al.—Order granted.

In re application of Mark Uhl.—Order for debtor to make assignment granted.

Eliza H. Lynde vs. Charles W. Lynde.—Motion to strike out certain portion of complaint granted, without costs to either party. The portion to be stricken out to be more particularly specified on settlement of order.

Rodelia McCourt vs. James W. McCourt.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Walter Quinn vs. Thomas A. Dunn.—Order granted.

Samuel H. Perry, Administrator vs. Henry D. Ranny.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

James G. Gregory vs. The Mayor et al.—Order granted.

Ezra P. Davis, Receiver, &c. vs. Edward H. Hudson.—The defendant, Hudson's, motion must be denied without costs, &c.

John Bowman vs. Thomas C. Winthrop.—I do not think these papers show a case of substituted service under the Act of 1853.

THE BURDELL CASE.

Matter of the Estate of Harvey Burdell.—Some time since a motion was made by counsel engaged in *settlement of the Burdell estate*, for an order that a sum allowed them by the Surrogate, for counsel fees and expenses [illegible] of said [illegible] find them to the personal property, but there was not enough of the [illegible] with [illegible] preferred. The [illegible] reported more at length in the TIMES of Wednesday, Jan. 5. [illegible] the Court denied the motion, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Woodward vs. Thorncliffe.—Defendant's motion to discharge order was denied, with $7 costs, to be paid by defendant.

Andrew Hopke vs. Jacob Burbrick.—Application denied, without costs, defendants to have three days to comply with former order.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

Estate of Henry H. Porter.—An application was made by the Public Administrator for a warrant to issue to compel the discovery of property alleged to be concealed. It appeared from the testimony, that Dr. Henry H. Porter, the intestate, previous to his death executed a bill of sale of his store and fixtures, No. 316 Fulton-street, and his interest in four different kinds of patent medicine, to a Mr. Robinson, who after the death of Dr. Porter, assigned all said property to Elizabeth H. Porter, the widow of the deceased. Mrs. Porter subsequently sold the same to Hall, Ruckel & Co., for the sum of $3,500. This sum was deposited with Mr. Peter Cooper, who gave his note or certificate for the same. The object of this application was to reach this money.

The Surrogate decided that, as it was made to appear that the widow held this property under color of title, he would not assume the transaction to be fraudulent, and would refuse to issue the warrant, but leave the parties to litigate the question in the proper Court.

John D. Sherwood for Public Administrator; Alex. W. Bradford for the widow.

Estate of John Groff.—This was an application by John Groff Everitt for a payment to him of a legacy of $10,000, under the will of the testator. The case was fully reported when the questions were argued before the Surrogate, who, to-day, rendered the following decision upon the different points submitted on the argument:

1. The legacy carries interest from the death of the testator.

2. Taxes, if any, are chargeable to the legacy, and are payable out of the estate of the minor.

3. Commissions may be charged by the Executor annually, at the full rates, where annual rests are make for the purpose of compounding the interest on the legacy.

James Maurice for legatee. Alexander W. Bradford for Executor.

Washington Market Presented as a Nuisance by a Third Grand Jury—The Liquor Question.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russell.

The Grand Jury have had arduous work this term, and have found no less than 129 indictments. Yesterday, they were dismissed, with the well-merited thanks of the Court, after they had made the following presentment. It will be seen that they concur with the Grand Juries of the December and November Terms in presenting Washington Market as a public nuisance:

The Grand Jury cannot close their labors without presenting to the Court and to the public, the important fact that a very large portion of the business which has occupied its attention has arisen from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

Nearly all the cases for murder and assault and battery which have been investigated—and the number has been great—have been found to spring from these causes. And the grand inquest can see no reason to expect any diminution of these crimes so long as the present almost entire absence or inefficiency of the laws for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors continues.

The Grand Jury is well aware that this subject has often been presented to the consideration of the Court, and suggests no remedy. This it leaves to the wisdom of our Legislature. But so long as the evil exists to the alarming degree that it does at present, so long will it demand the denunciation of all good citizens, and their best efforts to abate it.

It is well known that the number of places for the sale of such liquors has greatly multiplied within the last few years—and this may account in the same measure for the great increase of the amount of crime, pauperism and taxation of our City, and the increased business of our Criminal Courts.

They also indorse the action of the former Grand Jurors in presenting as a nuisance Washington Market and the grounds attached thereto, with a recommendation that those in power give the matter immediate attention.

THEODORE MARTINE, Foreman.

FREDERICK HARPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.

After the retirement of the Grand Jury, the business of the Court commenced. The principal trial was that of Edmund West and Wm. Miller, indicted for robbery in the first degree. On the 9th of the present month, Frank Webster, a countryman, was in the City, at an unsteady hour of the night, and oblivious as to the locality, when he stepped into a corner grocery-store to inquire his way. The defendants were imbibing bad rum in the store, and volunteered to convey him to his destination. He tendered his thanks, and accepted their safe conduct. But they proved recreant to the trust reposed in them. Forcing Mr. Frank Webster up an adjacent alley-way, they assaulted him, robbed him of his money—which only amounted to forty cents—of his boots and cravat—worth about $2—and tried to strip him of his coat, in which they did not succeed. Alarm was raised, and, like all such villains, they fled incontinently, but were subsequently arrested by Officer Muldoon, of the Sixth Precinct. Miller, when arrested, was so frightened that he at once confessed where the boots were hidden. The Jury found the rascals guilty, and the Court sentenced them to [illegible] years and three months each in the State Prison.

The next trial of interest was that of Appleton Oaksmith, publisher of the *Great Republic Monthly Magazine*, who was indicted for assault and battery on J. A. Coughlan, an engraver, on Sept. [illegible] Mr. Coughlan did some engraving for Mr. Oaksmith, and charged him $8 therefor. Mr. Oaksmith was dilatory in paying up, and Mr. Coughlan lost his temper at having to make repeated and unsuccessful calls at Mr. Oaksmith's office, Nos. 112 and 114 William-street, for so small an amount. At length, on the day above mentioned, Mr. Coughlan called once more for the $8, apparently in no very amiable frame of mind. It was still inconvenient for Mr. Oaksmith to pay, and Mr. Coughlan could not conceal his irascibility. Oaksmith ordered him to leave his office, and according to Coughlan's testimony not only pursued him to the sidewalk himself, but procured the assistance of his brother and some of his workmen. On the sidewalk the assault was perpetrated, and Coughlan, according to a letter which he published immediately after the occurrence, in the *Evening Post*, was beaten, kicked and otherwise maltreated. He brought the case, according to his statement, before Justice Welsh, who refused to entertain the complaint. He then had the papers laid before the Grand Jury who indicted Mr. Oaksmith, and yesterday he was convicted by the Petit Jury. He will be sentenced to-day.

Patrick King, indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick Dillon, by stabbing him with a knife, on Dec. 18, was tried and convicted of assault and battery only. He will be sentenced to-day.

William Messer and Catherine Sherer have long been confederates in crime. On the 22d of December, Catherine made herself agreeable to a foolish German, named Englebert Bried, and stole $175 from him, which she transferred without loss of time to William Messer for safe-keeping. William was yesterday tried as the receiver, and convicted. He will be an inmate of the State Prison for two years and nine months. Catherine pleaded guilty to the robbery, and was sentenced to two years in that institution.

James P. Davis, indicted for forgery in the fourth degree, pleaded guilty to the same crime in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Henry Ward, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Belden was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Daniel O'Neil and Jerry O'Neil, two boys, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Patrick Lyons with a slung-shot on Jan. 10, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, with a fine of $250. The Petit Jury were discharged and the Court adjourned.

Recent Cases.

The following are the points determined in several recent cases of interest:

[illegible]

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. Church.—(Superior Court, General Term.) The defendant made a written agreement with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to transport lumber for him, from time to time, over their road. It was provided that defendant should be bound "to make monthly payments for such freight as shall be transported, &c., that the bills for such freight shall be paid for the full amount as they shall be rendered, and in case of any claim for loss or damage, it shall be made, adjusted and settled as a distinct matter, &c. Payment to be made monthly, on or before the 25th day of each month, punctually." In the beginning of September the Company transported a large lot of lumber for defendant, but refused to deliver it up unless the freight was paid. Defendant refused to pay freight, claiming that he had until the 25th of the month to pay it. The Company then brought this action for the freight without waiting for the monthly payment.

Held, Justice Monerief delivering the opinion, that plaintiffs did not become entitled to freight, as they carried successive loads of lumber, but defendant was only bound to make monthly payments for freight on or before the 25th of each month. The insertion of the word "monthly" after the word "rendered" in the agreement would render it consistent, natural and harmonious, and give it the form evidently intended. No freight, therefore, was due plaintiffs at the time of their demand in the beginning of September, and the detention of the lumber was illegal.

D. B. Eaton for plaintiffs.

E. S. Van Winkle for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

LIBEL—[illegible]

Blaisdell vs. Raymond et al.—This was an action of libel against the NEW-YORK TIMES proprietors. The article complained of was a commentary upon the evidence adduced on the famous inquest held by Coroner Connery in the Burdell murder. The gist of the article was that there was no more evidence to charge Mrs. Cunningham guilty of the murder, than could be gathered against several other witnesses examined before the Coroner; and Dr. Blaisdell was named as an example.

The defendants justified the publication, on the ground that the article was a fair commentary on the evidence given before the Coroner; and they adduced, in extent, the testimony of Dr. Blaisdell before the Coroner, on which their article was based. All this part of the answer plaintiff moved to strike out.

Held, by Justice Sutherland, that there was not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ... the answer ... Abbott opposed.

[illegible] Motion to set aside plaintiff's proceedings. ... the copy of the complaint need not ... within the twenty days allowed by ... to demand in writing a copy of the complaint, specifying a place within the State where it may be served, a copy must be served within twenty days. (Code § 130.) The defendant caused a notice of appearance to be served by his attorney in this case, and superadded to such notice were the words: "And I require all papers therein to be served on me, at my office, No. 140 Broadway, City of New-York." The plaintiffs treating this notice and requirement as a notice of appearance only, omitted to serve a copy of the complaint, and proceeded to enter judgment. The statute does not require the demand of a copy of the complaint to be made by any particular form of expression, and if, therefore, it be made without reference to the language employed, the defendant secures all the rights consequent thereupon. To demand is to claim; to ask for with authority and to require, is to demand; to ask a thing as of right. The words are synonymous. When the defendant requires all papers to be served upon him, it is demanding that all papers shall be so served. A complaint is a paper in a cause which is necessary to the plaintiff's success, and one which should be served upon the defendant, if he either demand or require it. This is both within the spirit and letter of the statute. The plaintiff's proceedings are therefore irregular, and must be set aside. Leave, however, will be given the plaintiff to serve a complaint within ten days, without costs to the defendant, and without cost of this motion to either party.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been generally moderate during the week. Supplies have been good, and prices have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ ℔	12	@ 17
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ ℔	8	@ 12
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔	6	@ 10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamb, ℔ ℔	10	@ 14
Veal, cutlets, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔	10½	@ 11½
Hams, ℔ ℔	11	@ 14
Tongues, each	66	@ 75
Lard, ℔ ℔	12½	@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ ℔	12	@ 12½
Sausages, City made, ℔ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ℔ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poultry is not quite so freely offered,—yet as the demand is not active,—prices generally favor buyers. Game is less abundant and is held with more firmness, but in the absence of adequate supplies, business lacks animation.

Fowls, ℔ pair	88	@1 00
Fowls, Buck's County, ℔ pair	1 00	@1 75
Fowls, ℔ ℔	10	@ 14
Western Poultry, ℔ ℔	8	@ 11
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	10	@ 15
Geese, each	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducks, Canvas-Backs, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wild Turkeys, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	87	@1 25
Quail, ℔ doz.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Partridges, ℔ pair	75	@1 00
Rabbits, ℔ pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venison, ℔ ℔	10	@ 14
Bear's Meat	12½	@ 15

FISH.

With diminished supplies of the principal varieties, higher prices are now claimed. The inquiry is not very brisk.

Codfish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]		Cat-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	
Pickerel, ℔ ℔	12	@15	Frost-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	
Eels, ℔ ℔	10	@12	Black-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@10
Flounders, ℔ ℔	[illegible]		White-fish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@15
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔	[illegible]		Mullet, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	
Perch, ℔ ℔	[illegible]		Haddock, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	
			Frogs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	

Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 ... Salmon, City smoked, ℔ ℔ ... Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔ ... Halibut, smoked ... Mackerel, pickled, each ... Sounds and Tongues ... [illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Dealers generally report a well-supplied, but quiet market, this week. Prices have not varied much.

Potatoes, ℔ bbl. ... Potatoes, ℔ bushel ... Potatoes, ℔ half peck ... Sweet Potatoes, ℔ bbl. ... Sweet Potatoes, ℔ half peck ... Turnips, ℔ bushel ... Turnips, ℔ half peck ... Parsnips, ℔ bushel ... Parsnips, ℔ dozen ... Carrots, ℔ bushel ... Carrots, ℔ dozen ... Beets, ℔ bunch ... Onions, ℔ bushel ... Onions, ℔ peck ... Chicory, ℔ doz. ... Cabbage, Red, ℔ dozen ... Cabbage, Red, ℔ head ... Cabbage, ℔ doz. ... Cabbage, ℔ head ... Cauliflower, ℔ doz. ... Cauliflower, each ... Cranberries, ℔ quart ... Tomatoes, ℔ quart can ... Oyster Plant, ℔ bunch ... Parsley, ℔ bunch ... Celery, table, ℔ bunch ... Leeks, ℔ bunch ... Garlic, ℔ bunch ... Spinach, ℔ peck ... Squashes, each ... Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each ... [prices illegible]

FRUIT.

The assortment of domestic is limited,—but, for the most part, such varieties as appear in market at all, are offered quite as freely as they are sought after and the changes in prices are unimportant. The stock of Foreign is not heavy, and the demand is moderate.

Apples, ℔ bbl. ... Apples, ℔ half peck ... Apples, Lady, ℔ half peck ... Apples, dried, ℔ ℔ ... Cherries, dried, ℔ ℔ ... Raspberries, dried, ℔ ℔ ... Citron, preserved, ℔ ℔ ... Peaches, pared, dried, ℔ ℔ ... Plums, dried, ℔ ℔ ... Chestnuts, ℔ quart ... Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart ... Walnuts, ℔ quart ... Oranges, ℔ doz. ... Lemons, ℔ dozen ... Figs, ℔ box ... Figs, ℔ ℔ ... Dates, ℔ ℔ ... Raisins, ℔ ℔ ... Currants, ℔ ℔ ... Green Ginger, ℔ ℔ ... [prices illegible]

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese are in demand and are steady in price. Eggs are decidedly cheaper and more irregular in value.

Butter, State, by the tub, ℔ ℔ ... Butter, State, ℔ ℔ ... Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔ ... Cheese, new, ℔ ℔ ... Cheese, English, ℔ ℔ ... Eggs, six for ... Eggs, thirteen for ... Eggs, fifty-two for ... Honey, ℔ can ... Honey, Northern, ℔ bottle ... Honey, ℔ ℔ ... [prices illegible]

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz. ... Mangoes, each ... New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 ... Gherkins, ℔ 100 ... Pickled Onions, ℔ quart ... Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle ... Horse Radish, dry, ℔ ℔ ... Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart ... Sardines, ℔ box ... Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle ... Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle ... Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon ... Catsup, Mushroom, ℔ gallon ... [prices illegible]

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS E. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 188 and 190; PARKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 309 and 200; J. D. HARDY, stands Nos. [illegible]; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. [illegible]; J. WILSON, stands Nos. [illegible]; S. LONGBOTHAM, stands Nos. [illegible]; MRS. GREENE, stand No. 200; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMPBELL, stands Nos. 149 and 147.

FIRE AT NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY.—On Monday night, the 17th inst., a fire broke out in the village of Newark, consuming three brick buildings and destroying a large amount of property.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been ... bbls. Flour; ... bushels Wheat; ... bushels Corn; 7,500 pigs. Provisions, and 870 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are ... and ... @$5 ... ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in good request, with sales of 3,500 bags Rio ... and ... on private terms; and, by auction, 1,500 bags Santos, at 11½c.@12½c., ... a slight improvement.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, to-day, and has advanced ⅛c. ℔ ℔. Sales 2,500 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12⅛c., and New-Orleans at 12½c.; and other grades in proportion.

DRY GOODS—The movements in this line are becoming quite extensive. Buyers from almost all Southern and Southwestern markets are actively inquiring for, and, in many instances, freely purchasing supplies of desirable fabrics, for which satisfactory prices are being obtained. Jobbers have nearly completed their purchases, and are ready to meet the wants of their customers. Holders generally begin the season quite confidently, anticipating a vigorous and successful trade. The principal styles of Cotton Goods—both domestic and foreign—are especially stiffly held and are in lively request.

FISH—Continue in moderate request, at essentially unchanged quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits a fair degree of animation for State and Western Flour, and prices favor sellers. The demand is mainly for home use, though speculators are making some purchases. Sales have been reported of 11,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl.	$4 90	@$5 [illegible]
Superfine State	5 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
Extra State	5 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
Superfine Western	5 [illegible]	@ 5 [illegible]
Fancy Ohio	5 [illegible]	@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 [illegible]	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	5 [illegible]	@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 [illegible]	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 10	@ 8 75

Canadian Flour continues scarce and in request, at $5 15@$6 85 for low to very choice extra, ℔ bbl. Small lots have been sold within the range. Southern is brisk and buoyant. Sales have been made of 4,800 bbls. at an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., closing at $5 60@$5 90 for mixed to straight brands; and $5 85@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 ...@$3 ... for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 15, afloat, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand at full rates. Sales 7,500 bushels, including good white Michigan, at $1 45@$1 48, and red Southern at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair request, but the high prices generally asked for it tend to restrict operations. Sales have been reported of 18,000 bushels at (nominally) 87c.@88c. for Old sound Mixed Western; 82c. for new white Southern, and 80c. for damp yellow Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied. Holders generally ask 90c. and upwards ℔ bushel. A small lot of poor was reported sold at 85c. ℔ bushel. Barley finds ready buyers, chiefly on speculation, at strengthening prices. Sales have been made of 42,500 bushels ordinary to very good State, at 82c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Some holders of prime parcels now claim 95c. ℔ bushel. Oats are sparingly offered, and are in demand at buoyant rates. We quote Canada, 64c.@65c.; Western, 62½c.@64c.; State, 58c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 54c.@57c.; Southern, 40c.@53c. ℔ bushel.

Mr. WM. G. CURTISS notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been very firm, and prices have steadily advanced. The receipts have been moderate, the demand both on speculation and for home consumption has continued good, whilst for export there has been but little inquiry. Holders exhibit no anxiety to realize, confident that prices will continue to improve. The transactions yesterday were to a fair extent, the market closing active and buoyant. Southern Flour has been more active, and prices have advanced. Canadian Flour is scarce, and prices are firmer. Rye Flour has been in better demand, at a slight advance. Corn Meal has been more sought after, and is held firmly. The Wheat Market for the past week has been more buoyant than at any time during the season, and there has been a continued upward tendency in prices, with a good speculative demand. Winter Western Red and Western White have been the most in favor with purchasers; all descriptions, however, have participated in the advance. The demand for home consumption has been somewhat limited, dealers supplying only their immediate wants, whilst the rise in prices has almost entirely prevented inquiry from shippers. Yesterday's transactions were to a moderate extent. Rye is very firmly held, and is in request. Corn has been less active; holders, however, are generally firm. There has been a fair continued speculative demand, with some inquiry from the trade, closing at 85c. for unsound Western Mixed; 86c.@88c. for sound do.; 85c. for Southern White; and 80c.@82c. for Southern and Jersey Yellow. Oats continue active and buoyant, with a good inquiry, both from the trade and on speculation. Barley has been active and in good request, in part on speculation."

HAY—Small sales of North River have been reported to-day at 80c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market is firm. The transactions have been to a fair extent. The trade are not very willing purchasers of Buenos Ayres at 27c.; but holders refuse to make any reduction in prices. The principal sales have been: 6,500 Dry Tampico, at 23½c.@23¾c.; 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, at 27c.; 3,100 Dry California, at 24½c.; 2,400 Dry Matamoros, at 23½c.; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, at 24½c.; 1,100 Dry Southwestern, at 20c.; 500 Chagres, at 23c., six months' credit.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is fair, but at drooping prices. The sales exceed receipts. The stock is comparatively small. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock	Oak
Receipts, sides	53,900	4,10[illegible]
Sales, sides	64,900	6,650
Stock at the close, sides	65,000	7,100

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls. New-Orleans at 41c.@42c., and 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including Common at $1 77½@$1 80 ℔ 100 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been obtained at 48½c.@49c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather quiet, being generally held above the views of the purchasers; sales, to-day, 800 bbls., in lots, $18 12½@$18 25 for New Mess; $17 50@$17 62½ for old Mess, and $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c., ℔ ℔. Bacon is in good demand and is buoyant. Lard is active and very firm; sales 765 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11⅞c.@12c. Beef is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 360 bbls., at $9 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $[illegible] 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@23c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 450 tcs. at $3 25@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 500 mats Cassia on private terms, and 150 bags Pepper at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair at rising prices. Sales to-day 600 hhds., nearly all New-Orleans, at 7⅛c.@8½c.; with 1,187 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

TIN—Is in request at full quotations.

TOBACCO—The demand has been active, and prices of Cigar Leaf favor sellers. Sales have been made since Tuesday last of 163 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@11c.; 272 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@24c.; 114 bales Havana at 28c.@47½c.; and 602 bales Cuba on terms not disclosed. The Hartford Times, of yesterday, states that "The sales of new leaf at warehouse to-day were two crops medium wrappers at 20c., one crop prime at 25c., and one crop perfect at 30c.—all net cash. Large sales of old leaf have been made in New-York 'at prices which are not to be made public.' All grades of Seed Leaf are now in brisk demand."

WHISKY—Is in demand at 27½c., and held at 28c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been decidedly less active to-day. For Liverpool, there have been taken 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d., and within a few days 1,800 bales Cotton, part by steamer, at ¼d.@9-32d. ℔ ℔. For London, 150 tcs. Rice, at 25c., and barreled Pork, at 3s. 9d. For Hamburg, Ashes, Cotton and Rice have been engaged to a moderate extent, on terms not made public. For other ports, nothing really new.

From Independence—Arrival of the Santa Fé Mail—Meeting of the New-Mexican Legislature.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1859.

The Santa Fé mail arrived yesterday. By it we have Gov. RENCHER'S Message, which was well received, and is regarded as perhaps the best ever issued from an Executive of the Territory. The Legislature has devoted much of their time to memorials to Congress for various purposes of importance.

Judge NEWHOUSE is anxiously looked for. There has not been a full Supreme bench in New-Mexico for two years, and no regular term in the Taos district for the same time. Nothing is so prejudicial to the interests of the Territory as this. Better be without Executive officers always, than judicial for a short period.

No faith is placed in treaty stipulations with the Indians, and especially the recent one with Navajos, but if peace is made with them by the Commissioners, of whom nothing has yet been heard, Col. BONNEVILLE will exact strict compliance, and will to the utmost keep them within bounds.

Just as the mail party left Santa Fé, an express arrived from Albuquerque, announcing the safe arrival of FRANK GREEN'S party from Neosho, on the 27th December, who were supposed to have been cut off.

Trial of the Staten Island Quarantine Incendiaries.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday last, Mr. JOHNSON of Delaware County, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN OFFENSES.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every criminal offense which has been, or shall hereafter be, committed in the County of Richmond by any person or persons, against, or in any manner affecting, any property, real or personal, situate in said county, belonging to the people of this State, or in any manner held in trust for them by any Board of Trustees, or any public officer or officers, and which may be, or may have been, used or employed, or was intended to be used and employed, in the maintenance of Quarantine, or in the administration of the Health laws of the State, and whereby said property has been or shall be injured or destroyed, or whereby an attempt has been or shall be made to destroy or injure the same; and all felonies and misdemeanors, which have been, or shall hereafter be, committed in said county, by any person or persons, against the persons or property of any of the Officers of Health or Quarantine, or of any officer engaged in administering the Health Laws of the State, or against any of the property, buildings, or ... held ... to the County of Kings, subject to the laws of the ... the Mayor ... to the County of Kings, ... change ... of the ... to any other county.

SEC. 2. Every person who has been, or shall hereafter be, indicted in ... the county of Richmond ... crime ... mentioned in the preceding section, in said County of Richmond, may be indicted and tried ... in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, in the same manner and with the like effect as if the offense had been committed in the county in which such indictment shall be found, and exclusive jurisdiction to entertain complaints for such offenses, and to hold to bail, and to commit, and to try the same, is hereby vested in the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the County of Kings and the City and County of New-York; and all provisions of law in regard to the arrest, bailing, indictment, trial and punishment of persons committing offenses in the last mentioned counties, shall apply to every person charged with the commission of any of the offenses specified in the preceding section, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if said offenses had been committed in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Immense success of the new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this Theater, in which

MR. WALLACK

Will sustain a principal character.

ALL NEW SCENERY,

GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC,

PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES!

THE COSTUMES

Of the different nations, varied and magnificent,

ALL NEW.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."

The Drama is entitled

THE VETERAN;

OR,

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry	Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son	Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant	Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves	Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Leslie, }	Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mertier	Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan	Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour	Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShane, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel	Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere	Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed	Mr. Dyott
Aminah, his sister	Mrs. Hoey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra	Mr. Baker
Ollan Agan	Mr. Brougham

(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)

Ogiou ......Chief of the Guard	Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs)	Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulved	Mr. Jeffries
Osman	Mr. Oliver
Seyd	Mr. C. Paraloe
Sulinare.........(Chief Sultana)	Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.........(her attendant)	Miss Orton
Aura.......(leader of the Almehs)	Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Stage Performances and Equestrianism combined.

THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRICAL PAVILION has been rearranged, beautifully decorated, and adapted to stage and ring performances.

NEW SCENERY, SUPERB DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c.

The world-renowned CHECINI TROUPE, consisting of 40 of the most talented and experienced juvenile artists, will perform, THIS EVENING, in the Pantomime entitled

LES TROIS AMANTS; OR, THE THREE LOVERS.

Also, in the Comic Pantomime,

HARLEQUIN ANGLER; OR, THE GOLDEN HOOK.

With new Tricks, Transformations, Dances, &c.

Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, G. Rivers, W. Crosby and Dandier.

Clowns, TONEY, PASTOR and QUINCY BUCK.

Master PHILO NATHANS

In his celebrated four-pony act.

The wonderful performing Ponies,

WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK.

Performances every evening. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock.

New entrance from 14th-st. to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON

Has the honor to inform his friends and the citizens of New-York that he will give his

FAREWELL MATINEE MUSICALE

At NIBLO'S SALOON, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859.

On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:

First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist,

MISS ANNA VAIL,

who was so popular South and West on a concert tour with Ole Bull. Second appearance of the talented and successful debutante, CECILIA FLORES, pupil of Madame Persiani.

Mr. D. MIRANDA, Tenor, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, and Philharmonic Concerts, London, and HERR ERNST PRIES, on a new instrument called Organo-Accordeon, invented and improved by him.

Musical Conductor ... RICHARD VON SCHMIDT.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 1 P. M. Commence at 2.

BOWERY THEATER.

Lessees............Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859,

The performance will commence with the

THREE FAST MEN.

Jenny Fairlove......................Miss Lucille.

Concluding with the

FEMALE MINSTRELS.

Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in an olla podrida of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 22,

The entertainment will commence with

RICHARD III.

Richard, Duke of Gloster..........Mr. J. B. Howe

To be followed by the pantomime of the

MAGIC PILLS,

Or, THE CONJUROR'S GIFT, and

KIT CARSON.

BROADWAY THEATER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the Spectacle,

BLUE BEARD.

Previous to which, the last act of PUTNAM.

THIS EVENING, at 7½, the grand national Drama of

PUTNAM.

Followed by ROBERT EMMET.

Concluding with ROBINSON CRUSOE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.

First Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. Bannon's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled

NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,

FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY,

Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.

Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!

PROF. BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,

Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway.

These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

WILL SOON CLOSE.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 639 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 15 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION,

of the

AMERICAN UNION,

At No. 620 Broadway,

NOW OPEN.

Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.

Performances every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, JAN. 22.—AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. THE HOLMAN FAMILY.—LITTLE JULIA, only four years of age, the smallest Vocalist and Pianist in the world. Miss SALLIE, only six, Contralto. Master ALFRED, ten, Vocalist and Drummer. Master BENJAMIN, 12, the Balladist, and Master JOHN, 11, Comic Vocalist, in a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE of 20 talented children, in the comic Pantomime of CUPID AND HIS FROLICS. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c. Admittance 25c.; Children under ten 13c.

ROSSINI'S ORATORIO OF MOSES IN EGYPT, will be given at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. The solo parts will be sustained by the following eminent artists: Miss HADLEY and Mrs. CRUMP, Messrs. MIRANDA, WERNEKE, SEYMOUR and Dr. GUILMETTE.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Conductor...........................G. W. MORGAN

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Church in 18th-st., near 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished artists will appear: Miss Marie S. Brainerd, Miss Emma Heywood, of London; Miss Fannie Stockton, Miss A. Dressler, Mr. Wm. H. Bennett, Basso; Mr. Louis Schreiber, Cornet-a-piston; Mr. Alfred Sedgwick and his son Charles, Concertina; Mr. Clare W. Beames, Mr. Wm. Dressler. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and at the door.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—CARL BERGMANN'S Fourth Grand Concert, SUNDAY, Jan. 23. Symphony, Jupiter, Mozart, Overture, Iphigenia, Gluck. Overture, Medea, Cherubini, Piano-forte Solo, Mendelssohn and Liszt, W. Saar, Violoncello Solo, Bergner, Variations from Beethoven's Septett, Notturno, Summer-night's Dream, Mendelssohn. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER—UNDER THE management of E. Moore and Wayne Olwine, TO-NIGHT, last appearance of Mr. J. PROCTOR. MACBETH and THE MAGIC SHIRT.

LECTURES.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING,

MR. & MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S

THIRD EVENING.

Scenes from

SHAKESPEARE,

And Sketches from

DICKENS,

HAMLET, and OLIVER TWIST,

At HOPE CHAPEL.

Tickets, 50 cents. At 8 o'clock.

COURSE OF LECTURES,

TO BE GIVEN AT

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,

for the benefit of the

SECOND-STREET GERMAN M. E. MISSION CHURCH.

First Lecture, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, by the Rev. T. MURRAY, D. D. Subject—*Ireland and the Irish.*

Second Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. Subject—*Western Mind; its Manifestations, Discourse and Humor.*

Third Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, by the Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D.

Fourth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 15, by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN. Subject—*Martin Luther.*

Fifth Lecture, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. Subject—*The Forest-born Demosthenes.*

To commence at 7½ o'clock.

Course Tickets $1. For single Tickets 25 cents. Tickets can be had at No. 200 Mulberry-st.; at Rayner, Rowe & Co.'s Bookstore, No. ... Bowery; at No. ... Grand-st.; and at the door.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been solicited by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give

ONE NEW LECTURE

at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:

On *Money*, on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE ON MOTIVE-POWER,

BY PROFESSOR JOHN C. FR. SALOMON,

AT THE AMERICAN UNION,

No. 620 Broadway.

Prof SALOMON will commence the American Union series of Inventors' Lectures by a description of his newly-patented MOTIVE-POWER, and IMPROVED GAS-ENGINE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1859.

Gentlemen of the Press are respectfully invited to attend.

Admittance to the Fair and Lecture, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,

New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress-sts., Brooklyn. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, will be read:

Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

"Raising of Lazarus from the Dead."

Longfellow's "Sandalphon; or, Angel of Prayer."

Sterne's "Death of Lefevre."

Tennyson's "Death of the Old Year."

"The Two Armies," by O. W. Holmes.

"Meeting of Evangeline and her Dying Lover," by Longfellow.

"Paul's Defence before Festus."

Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—*Stratford-on-Avon.*

Tickets, 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; HEGEMAN'S Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library.

The number of tickets sold is limited to 500.

E. J. BROWN, Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Prof. O. M. MITCHEL will deliver the Fourth Lecture of his Course, at the Academy of Music,

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

Subject—*The Telescope: The Depth of its Penetrating Power—Its Capacity to Define—Its Uses in Observation.*

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED RE-spectfully announces to his fellow-citizens that he will shortly commence a series of public Orations and Discourses upon *Europe, Ancient America, Eloquence, Fine Arts*, &c. Also, Oratorical Illustrations of the works of Shakespeare, beginning with "Hamlet." The first discourse will be upon *The French Empire and its Metropolis, and the audacious Insult upon the Name and Character of Washington by the French Imperial Government, at Paris, July 4, 1858.* On the 22d of February next will be pronounced in this City (D. V.) the Imperial excommunicated Oration upon *The History and Character of Washington and the American Revolution*, the receipts from which will be given by the undersigned as his humble yet patriotic offering to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Fund.

THE COUNT JOANNES.

(Imperial Count Palatine, Knight, &c.)

Author of "The Original History of Ancient America."

(Europe—Academical and Royal honors.)

"The First Public Oration upon the Genius of Shakespeare."

(England—Jubilee Medal of Honor.)

"Oration upon the National Independence of the United States."

(America—Gold Medal of Honor.)

"The First Public Oration in Europe upon Washington."

(France—Gold Medal for "Courageous Patriotism" from Americans and English at Paris, July, 1858.)

N. B.—Committees desirous of negotiating for discourses will please address the COUNT JOANNES, No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., New-York.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John.*

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth.*

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The sixth Lecture in the Course will be delivered by the Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Subject—*London.* Doors open at 7; lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door. The seventh Lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, the learned blacksmith, on Feb. 14. Subject—*Physiology of Nations.* The eighth Lecture, by HENRY WARD BEECHER, Feb. 28. Subject—*A New Lecture.*

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

PROFESSOR J. W. TAVERNER'S READINGS from Shakespeare, at Clinton Hall, MONDAY, Jan. 24—*King Henry V*; SATURDAY, Jan. 29—*Macbeth.* Tickets, half a dollar each, may be obtained at Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—THE LECTURE by Capt. BELL before Bryant and Stratton's College, at Cooper Institute, is postponed to MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

S. S. PACKARD, Associate Principal.

BALLS.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

(For the gratuitous distribution of fuel.)

Grand Ball at Niblo's Theatre, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets, including refreshments, to admit a gentleman and two ladies $5; may be obtained at the office of the President, Mr. E. M. LEVART, No. 225 William-st.; at the music store of Messrs. Hall and Son, No. 239 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 144 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 86 Market-st.

NOTICE To

PRIVATE AND HACKNEY COACHMEN.

FIREMEN'S BALL,

At the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.

FIRST—All coachmen, in bringing their company to the Ball, will set down their company in Irving-place, with their horses' heads facing 15th-st.

SECOND—All coaches, coming for their company, will come in at 15th-st., with their horses' heads facing 14th-st.

THIRD—All unhired coaches will form on the south side of 14th-st., with their horses' heads facing 4th-av.

FOURTH—A strict compliance of the above will be strictly enforced. By order of

THE POLICE HACK INSPECTORS.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

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MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

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COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

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$10,000 WANTED.—PICCOLOMINI BONNETS.—Beauty, to ladies, is a rich boquet. Over 3,000 bonnets on hand will be sold cheap to make custom. Merchants and milliners supplied with ribbons, flowers, laces, &c. Strangers will do well to call at N. BINN'S new Millinery Store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE,

FOR FEBRUARY.

Ready TO-DAY, AND contains:

... [illegible] ...

THE COLONIAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WITHERED LEAF.

THE JARDIN DES PLANTES.

MY LITTLE HAND.

GRAIN OF WHEAT FROM A BUSHEL OF CHAFF.

WOLFE.

"EDWARD EVERETT WRITES FOR BONNER."

A QUIET PICTURE.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF CARMEL.

MOUNTAIN TOPS.

POTOSIANA.

THE HERO.

MOSLEM TRADITIONS.

MARY IN AUTUMN.

LITERARY NOTICES.

EDITOR'S TABLE: HISTORY OF THE KNICKERBOCKER. By the veteran Editor, L. GAYLORD CLARK. No. 1.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

STEEL-PLATE OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

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AND EVIDENCE IN MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

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"It was manifestly the earnest purpose of the author to prepare a full, thorough, and accurate treatise of the subject he took in hand, and his task has been faithfully and ably performed. * * * The practising lawyer will find this book indispensable."

[Hon. Richard Fletcher.

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We have formed, after no slight examination, a favorable opinion of Mr. Bishop's book. Sure we are, at all events, that the author is really a conscientious writer, and equally sure we are that he is quite sufficiently self-reliant, and not likely very readily to be led astray by erroneous dicta or fallacious reasoning.

Mr. Bishop treats his subject in a philosophical spirit; and although we might not always agree in his conclusions, our impression on looking through this volume is very strong that he is a pains-taking and truth-loving writer, and we can affirm that in style he is vastly superior to the great majority of writers of law books in this country, who would do well in their own treatises to imitate the excellencies which throughout these pages are abundantly apparent."—*London Law Magazine and Review, November, 1858.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR

FEBRUARY,

NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

Ought Women to Learn the Alphabet?

The Morning Street.

In a Cellar.

Hamlet at the Boston.

El Llanero.

Bulls and Bears.

"The New Life" of Dante.

The Philter.

Did I?

The Minister's Wooing.

The Palm and the Pine.

The Professor at the Breakfast Table.

White's Shakespeare.

List of Books.

The general approbation of the intelligent reading public, and the increasing circulation of this Magazine, furnish the conductors with ample proof that its aims are appreciated, and that it has met an acknowledged want. The general features which have given THE ATLANTIC its popularity hitherto will be carefully preserved and new attractions will be added from time to time.

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that "THE MINISTER'S WOOING," a serial story by

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

(begun in the December number,) will be continued through the present volume. It is not necessary to bespeak the public attention for an author so universally known and appreciated. The scene of the novel is laid in New-England, at the period immediately following the Revolution, in which the author will have full opportunity for the display of her varied powers.

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THE JANUARY NUMBER

contains a charming story by ALICE CAREY; also, the first of a series of humorous papers, "LETTERS TO THE LIGHT OF HIS HAREM," by the Grand Turk, illustrated by DARLEY; and many other equally attractive features, which cannot fail to please every reader.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

will be ready on Feb. 1, and will be fully equal to the previous one in the richness of its contents and pictorial embellishments.

News Dealers who did not get a supply of the January number to meet the wants of their patrons, can now obtain them at any of the general agents with whom they are accustomed to deal. Orders for the February number should be sent in at once.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.

... the February number of the ... LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE ... BOGGS ... No. ... New-York.

CUPPER'S UNIVERSAL STAIR BUILDER. ... [illegible] ...

WILLIAM COWANS, No. ... Centre-st.

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AND

ELEGANCE!!!

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MATINEE SKIRT,

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GO TO MACY'S for all kinds Lace Goods.

GO TO MACY'S for Gents' Neck Ties.

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GO TO MACY'S for Linen Handkerchiefs—all Linen.

GO TO MACY'S if you wish to get good goods at their actual value.

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SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have Letters Patent of the United States, which grants to them the exclusive right to make, use or sell

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SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; and fastenings without sewing, $1 21; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 10 springs, $11; and 12 springs, $15. G. L. HARDING, No. 261 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE POET ROBERT BURNS.

THE BURNS' CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, having completed their plan of celebration, announce that they have made arrangements for an oration on ROBERT BURNS by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

A Festival Dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at which Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside as Honorary Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, British Consul, will preside as Honorary Vice-Chairman.

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully inform their countrymen and admirers of the Poet, ROBERT BURNS, that this great Banquet will be one worthy of the occasion. It will be attended by some of the most eminent poets and writers of the present day, while genius and talent, as exhibited in the arts and sciences will be well represented on this most fitting occasion.

Mr. William Clelland, the famous Highland Piper, will, in the garb of the Gael, be present.

Also, Robertson's celebrated Band.

Dinner on the table at 6 o'clock precisely.

J. CUNNINGHAM, President.

JOSEPH LAING, } Vice-Presidents.

Dr. JOHN D. NORCOTT, }

ROBERT MEEHAN, Treasurer; RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary; VAIR CLIRBHUGH, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

Committee of Arrangements—William Burns, James Nicholson, Charles Burt, David Rutherford, Edward Fisher, Robert Neil, James L. Dick, William ..., John A. Maclean, William Paul, Robert Burnett, ..., Clinchugh, Captain William Manson, Robert Gun.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

[illegible]

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a-Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the Niagara, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock P. M. to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Europa* had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 3 o'clock this morning. She is now in her fourteenth day—having left Liverpool on the 8th inst.

Very little business of public interest was done by Congress yesterday, it being private calendar day in both Houses. In the Senate a memorial was presented praying for an increase of the pay of Naval officers, and a joint resolution was introduced relative to Ocean Mail transportation. In the House Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, asked but did not obtain leave to introduce a preamble and resolution looking to the acquisition of the British American Provinces. As it was objected to by Southern members, it was probably considered as an effort on the part of Mr. Farnsworth to throw ridicule on the latest proposition for the acquisition of Cuba.

The grossest frauds, in connection with the Oregon and Washington War Debt, have been brought to light by the House Committee on Military Affairs, through the efforts of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, the Chairman. The whole debt, as reported by the Government agents, is about $6,000,000, of which the Committee assert that not more than about one million is justly due. Some of the charges by which this difference is made are most outrageous. Pistols are charged at $55 each; muskets at $125; oats at $5 a bushel; hay at $130 a ton, and other things in proportion. At the last session of Congress, when the debt was first brought to the notice of the Committee, the War Department recommended its payment, but Mr. Faulkner caused action on the matter to be deferred, in order that it might be fully investigated. By this delay and investigation, the somewhat considerable sum of from four to five millions will be saved to the Treasury.

Senator Thomson, of New-Jersey, has been fluttering the Volscians at Trenton, by his discovery of a deep-laid plot, by Senator Seward, to give New-York the use of Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes. Mr. Seward, it seems, recently introduced a bill into the Senate, authorizing the sale of the property belonging to the United States at Quarantine on Staten Island, and conferring power to the Treasury Department to erect buildings for revenue purposes on any land belonging to the United States, in the neighborhood of New-York, which the Secretary of War may see proper to give up for that object. Now, as the State of New-Jersey had ceded to the United States a certain part of its territory on Sandy Hook, the jealous eyes of the New-Jersey Senator sees in this bill of Senator Seward a design to put the Quarantine buildings on the soil of New-Jersey. But, the Quarantine being a State institution, could have no power in the matter. To prevent the possibility of such a design being carried out, Senator Thomson proposed an amendment to the act, forbidding the erection of a Quarantine anywhere without the sanction of the State within whose borders it was proposed to place it.

Mr. C. C. Walden, formerly Deputy Collector under Mr. Schell, from which position he was removed, as alleged, through the influence of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, in passing the latter gentleman, yesterday, in the vestibule of the House of Representatives, used towards him an opprobrious epithet. Mr. Taylor, ascertaining that the epithet was intended for him, immediately struck Walden with his fist, but the force of the blow was broken by the interference of another person. Walden then struck Taylor with his umbrella, when it was wrenched from him, and he in turn was nearly floored by a blow from it. Further collision was prevented by the bystanders.

The business before the Legislature yesterday was generally of an interesting character. In the Senate, the bill providing for a double track of the Harlem Railroad, and authorizing the use of steam above a certain limit, was reported favorably. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad in the Seventh-avenue and other streets of the City, as noticed on Thursday. The Attorney-General was called upon by resolution for his opinion as to the constitutionality of tolling railroads which compete with the canals in the transportation of freight. The resolutions introduced by Mr. Halstead, against any increase of the present rates of postage were adopted. In the Assembly, a number of bills were reported favorably, among them, the one to incorporate the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. A remonstrance was presented from the Judges of the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts, against the repeal of the law *allowing parties to suits to be witnesses*. Among the bills introduced was one to compel all country banks to redeem their issues at par in this City. The resolution calling for information as to the emoluments of the Sheriff and County Clerk of this City then came up, and after several efforts to amend, it was passed under the operation of the previous question.

From Hayti we have additional advices, apprizing us of the movements of the Imperial troops to Jan. 8. The account, of course, originates with the Government, and is therefore to be taken with caution. It represents the army as being unflagging in its loyalty, and as advancing with ardor upon the rebels, who had already abandoned one important position, which the Imperial forces had occupied. The narrative represents the insurrection at Gonaives as nothing more than a riot.

We give full extracts from California papers, received by the 29th Overland Mail, at St. Louis, on the 18th inst. The San Francisco dates are up to Dec. 24. Our latest California dates are up to Dec. 27, in a telegram from St. Louis, published in yesterday's Times. The intelligence which we give this morning is somewhat interesting, but not specially important.

On Thursday last the new iron steamer built by the Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, made a short excursion of four or five hours, with a small party on board. The performance of this marine novelty is represented by the Baltimore papers as having been entirely satisfactory. Though but half the steam power was applied to the engine, she made twelve to fourteen miles an hour. But the accounts of the experimental trip which the Baltimore papers give is very indefinite, except as relates to the cheers that were given and the salutes which were fired on the occasion. An experiment of so much interest to the whole maritime world and to men of science ought to have been accurately reported by some competent person.

Sloop-of-War No. 1, the first of the eight new steam-propellers authorized to be built by the last Congress, was launched in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. *No name has yet been given to this vessel, and she is called now Sloop-of-War No. 1.*

The warm weather of the past four days contin- [illegible]

[illegible]

Great alarm was created a few days since among the eaters of sausages and ham sandwiches, by reports of a large number of diseased hogs having been sent to our markets from New-Jersey. A similar alarm has now been created among the connoisseurs of mutton chops and the epicures who delight in saddles of "South-down," by rumors that whole flocks of scabby sheep have been sent from Dutchess County to satisfy the appetites of New-Yorkers. Poisoned quail and partridges are abundant, but we have heard no complaints in relation to the beef sold in our markets. The rumors in relation to the scabby mutton have not assumed a very definite shape.

Prof. Mitchell had an audience numbering nearly 3,000 to listen to his third lecture on Astronomy, last evening, at the Academy of Music. The subjects discussed were: "The motions, orbits, and physical characteristics of comets."

One of the officers attached to the Sheriff's Office attempted yesterday the arrest of Mr. Wm. A. Hardenbrook, a Wall-street lawyer, on account of the failure of the latter to obey a summons of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hardenbrook resisted the arrest on alleged legal grounds, and the result was that he and the Sheriff's officer got into a genuine and spirited street altercation. A policeman arrested both of them for fighting, and conveyed them to the City Hall Police Court. Here a spicy scene ensued, which ended in the Deputy Sheriff being victorious, and the Wall-street lawyer being lodged in Eldridge-street Jail.

Several recent cases of interest will be found under the head of Law Reports. Among them is a decision upon a motion to strike out the defence set up in the suit brought by Dr. Blaisdell against the Times. The Court sustains the defence.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions made a presentment yesterday, in which they refer the large majority of the business which has occupied their attention, to the present unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors, which is in their opinion, the cause of three-fourths of the crime committed in the City. They drew special attention to the evils connected with the present liquor law, and urge instant action of the Legislature and of citizens toward its speedy alteration. They also concurred with the Grand Juries of the two previous terms in presenting Washington Market as a nuisance. Of the trials yesterday in this Court, the most important was that of Edward West and William Miller for highway robbery, who were convicted and sentenced each to ten years and three months in the State Prison, and of Appleton Oakesmith, the publisher, for an assault and battery on an engraver named Coughlan, who had made repeated applications for the payment of a small sum due to him for engraving. Mr. Oakesmith was convicted and remanded for sentence.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 3,500 bales, prices closing about ⅛c. ℔ ℔. higher. Flour and Barley were actively dealt in at improved rates. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Provisions were less sought after. Groceries were in good request, as were also Whale, Sperm and Linseed Oils, Tobacco, Rosin and Hides. Freights were less active.

The Pardoning Power.

Governor Banks has just been making some very sensible observations upon the exercise of the pardoning power, which we cordially commend to the attention of all Governors in other States. He advocates a system of punishments framed in harmony with public opinion—severe enough to deter from crime, but mild enough not to rouse the sympathy of jurors or philanthropists for the criminal. But for the prevention of crime, he relies mainly, and most wisely, not so much on the severity of the penalty as on the certainty of its infliction. If all punishments which public opinion condemns were abolished, and if those sentences once passed, were sure to be carried into execution, he feels satisfied the pardoning power would need to be exercised very rarely, if at all. As these are precisely the views on this subject which we have long been urging in the columns of this journal, we see then the promulgation, by a man whose official position enables him to do a good deal towards carrying them into effect, with much pleasure, and we sincerely hope our own new Governor, who has just commenced trying his hand in the pardoning business, will give them his best attention.

In this State, the difficulty in obtaining convictions is due no less to the incapacity of the Judges than to the qualms of Jurors. Four trials of a murderer for one offence, three having failed, owing to the bad ruling of the Judge, such as occurred in the Cangemi case, is, we believe, something unprecedented in the history either of English or American criminal administration. But the uncertainty as to the infliction of the punishment is probably just as much to blame for the frequency of crime as the faults in our criminal procedure. There appears to be a strong dislike to capital punishment amongst just those classes of the community who are able to devote most time to pestering the Executive for pardons—clergymen, philanthropists and politicians. A man is never sentenced to death in this State, that one or other of these does not make a strong effort to save him; the politicians, of course, with an eye to the next election; the clergymen and philanthropists, partly from pity and partly to acquit themselves of a duty which they feel they owe to their own consciences, and they are, as we know, often successful. All this is a radically bad and unsound state of things. Possibly hanging may not be the best punishment for murder, but as long as it is the punishment prescribed by law, all failures to execute it are so many incentives to crime. If criminals are once familiarized with the idea that the highest penalty attached to an offence will not be inflicted, a boundless field for conjecture as to the chances of escape from all minor ones is at once opened up. Every other risk seems insignificant in comparison with the main one.

Imprisonment for life would be a terrible punishment, worse in many respects than death, if criminals felt satisfied that it would be carried out. But they know *perfectly well that, independently of the chance* of escape by breaking jail, there is always a strong probability that of the twenty men who occupy the Gubernatorial chair during the life of a robust convict, one of them at least will be pretty sure to exercise the absolute discretion which the Constitution absurdly vests in him, and set the prisoner free. One of the considerations which weighs most with the Executive in these cases, the length of time which has elapsed since the offence was committed—as if the sentence were a mere manifestation of vengeance on the individual, which the lapse of years naturally and properly cooled down, instead of being a warning to those who have not yet committed any offence at all. A sentence of this sort—in order to do its work as a preventive, should be made as irrevocable as Fate itself, and the public should feel that he who entered the murderer's cell entered it forever, and left hope behind him.

The evil which lies at the base of this uncertainty, which encourages so much of our crime, and particularly of crimes against the person, is undoubtedly the large discretionary powers left in the hands of individual officers. Our Judges have far too much discretion in meting out punishment, and their abuse of it opens the door for similar abuse of the discretion vested in the Governor. The system which leaves it in the power of a man like Judge Russell to sentence a poor Irishman—as he has done—to the State Prison for forty years for stealing six cents, and suspend sentence—or, in other words, release—on a shoulder-hitting emigrant runner, guilty of a murderous assault, is almost a conclusive [illegible] justice. We provide a remedy for [illegible] of this sort not by [illegible] the power which opens the door for them, and by placing poor prisoners under the protection of fixed rules and accurate definitions, but by granting more discretion to another official. We endeavor to correct the abuses of the Courts by giving the Governor power to commit abuses of his own, and it would be hard to say which contributes most to the insecurity of life and property.

Our Diplomatic Agents.

Persons of very vivid imagination may possibly be able to conceive the sentiment of indignation which will pervade the Court and the aristocratic circles of Teheran, when it shall have become known in Persia that the United States decline to be represented in that country by an Ambassador of the first rank. An inevitable impression will afflict the mind of his Highness, the Shah, that America depreciates Persian respectability and power, and he will accordingly feel himself slighted, and his dominions insulted. England has a Minister at Teheran—France is represented in the Persian Capital—Russia has an Ambassador near the same august Court, and all the great European powers manifest towards Persia feelings of consideration and respect which, after the recent vote in Congress, the Shah will scarcely permit himself to suppose are even entertained *by the United States. The House of Representatives* at Washington, after having duly debated the subject of a first-class mission to *Persia, appear to have decided—as Sir Charles* Coldstream might have done—that there is nothing in it. There is no money in the transaction, and Brother Jonathan drops it.

While we condole, as sincerely as we can under the circumstances, with our worthy and *Herald-patronized President*, on the *loss* of so desirable an opportunity of providing for some political castaway, we must not forget to condole also with the gentleman who would have profited by the appointment, and probably for whose use and behoof it was sought to create the office. For, truly, it would have been a good thing for any unsuccessful political friend of the Executive, from the rural districts of Iowa or Minnesota or anywhere else in the "Great West." It is well known that the duties of American Ambassadors at many of the foreign Courts are tolerably light, while the acquirements necessary to secure such appointments are not brilliant. If the gentleman whom it is desired to invest with the office of foreign Minister is gifted with an easy flow of historical reminiscence and political prognostication, enjoys an intimate personal acquaintance with the American Eagle, and is ready to display all these qualifications on every occasion and at short notice, he has evidently been designed by nature for an American Ambassador.

So far for his acquirements. His requirements are equally simple. He must have at least a couple of suits of clothing, cut rather after the Paris than the Keokuk style. He would want to take with him copies of *Lalla Rookh* and Sir Wm. Jones's *Hafiz*, which he could study at his leisure, with a view to post himself thoroughly upon Persian affairs; and he would no doubt also furnish himself with D'Herbelot's *Bibliotheque Orientale* and Xenophon's *Anabasis*, which works, as he probably could not read them, would be rather *objets de luxe* than articles of utility. With these little supplies, our Persian Minister would be completely appointed, and ready to transfer to Teheran the talent and eloquence of which his absence would deprive the political arena of the thriving West. About his knowledge of the Persian language, of Persian history, literature or manners, the appointing Power now established at Washington would, in all likelihood, never deem it necessary to inquire. And, as the Ambassador could earn his salary just as completely without a knowledge of French as with it, he, of course, would not trouble himself to acquire that tongue. There being nothing whatever to do in Persia, the Minister would go out prepared to do it. The hope, however, of a Persian mission, whosoever may have entertained it, appears to be pretty fairly nipped in the bud. Sassanian dignity may feel the affront, and Iowan cupidity may regret the decision; but there appears to be but little chance of an American Embassy in that quarter.

So, also, in regard to the mission to Rome, where the United States have about as much need of a Minister as they might have in Kamschatka. An Embassy in the Eternal City would afford the finest opportunity we know of for Executive patronage of idle gentlemen with those cultivated tastes and refined manners which are the natural results of a life-long devotion to American politics. There is no part of the world in which a man of leisure could more agreeably pass his Winters, or which he could more reasonably leave in the Summer. For, by a remarkable coincidence, there has never been any more business to be done in Rome, when the *Chargé* has been absent in Florence, (driven thither by his fear of the Pontine Marshes,) than when he has remained under the shadow of the Coliseum. The hope of this Embassy is also cut off in its infancy, and all of the many roads which, as the proverb says, lead to Rome, will be closed to Americans of ambassadorial degree.

The country will, we think, highly approve of these measures. The public purse has been annually burdened with the support of a *whole catalogue of foreign missions which have* been completely useless in every single particular. We take all occasions to assert that we are purely a commercial people, and that we have nothing to do with foreign politics. We have no trade with Persia; and, to quote a remark recently made in Congress, we import from Rome only a "few rags and essential oils," in exchange for which singular combination Rome takes nothing at all from us. It would, therefore, be difficult to see what advantage is to be gained by keeping Ministers in places, such as Teheran or Rome, where there is actually nothing for Ministers to do. An American *Chargé* at Teheran may be all very well, and a Consul at Rome would not, perhaps, be amiss; but the dispatch of Envoys Extraordinary to such points would be extravagant because superfluous. They would tend to complicate and disturb rather than to create or foster relations.

We are therefore very glad to see that the two missions which have been named are not likely to be approved of by Congress. We believe, too, that there are several others which might be discontinued with economy and great benefit to the public interests. At the principal Courts where, in consequence of close commercial relations, *questions of international* policy are likely frequently to arise, it is well that the United States should be represented *by gentlemen of talent and capacity* in the high position which befits the diplomatic representation of this country. But in other places, there is no necessity to incur more expense than may be needful for the support of minor officers, such as Consuls, or *Chargés d'Affaires*, who will be quite as efficient. Where there is nothing to be done [illegible] the country would have to pay a large sum by way of salary, and another by way of outfit.

Medical Ethics.

The Academy of Medicine has closed its hearing in the case of the professional treatment of the late Mr. S. S. Whitney, and we have given the public the benefit of a full report of its proceedings. It is barely possible that professional men may derive instruction from its perusal, and may be able to reach some correct conclusion as to the scientific propriety of the treatment employed by the two sets of medical men into whose hands Mr. Whitney had the misfortune to fall. It is not our province, at all events, to enter upon this department of the subject. Dr. Beales may, possibly, in one breath, profess utter ignorance of the effect of introducing nitrate of silver into diseased lungs without impairing his professional standing, at a time when ninety-nine out of every hundred reputable physicians in the world have made up their minds on the subject;—or he may in the next breath declare his belief that this practice *is always dangerous*, without subjecting himself to the charge of gross inconsistency, and still grosser ignorance upon the question. These are matters which, in conformity with etiquette, we suppose we must leave the profession to settle among themselves. But there are certain conspicuous features of this case, as it has been put before the public, which transcend the limits of professional decorum, and are fairly subject to the scrutiny of the public at large. It is a fair question for the whole community, as well as for the Academy of Medicine, to discuss, whether the personal character of any man holding a respectable position before the public, is fair game for the slanders of his professional brethren,—or whether Doctors are amenable to the same laws of decorum and propriety which govern other gentlemen in their intercourse with one another.

Dr. Beales was called to see Mr. Whitney on the 14th of December, and was immediately informed by him, in terms and tones of great excitement, that he had "been operated upon by Dr. Green, and that he had killed him" by puncturing the windpipe with a metallic tube, through which he had injected nitrate of silver into his lungs. Dr. Beales apparently accepted this statement of the case as conclusive, and treated his patient accordingly. He made no examination of the windpipe,—made no inquiries of Dr. Green,—made no attempt to test the truth of the extraordinary assertion of his patient, but on the 15th called in Dr. Mott, and went on treating Mr. Whitney on the assumption of a lesion in the windpipe until the 21st, when he died. During this interval every social circle in New-York had been informed that Dr. Green had perforated the windpipe of Mr. Whitney;—the damning news spread rapidly throughout the whole country;—anxious friends informed the Doctor's patients of the horrible affair,—and it finally found its way into the New-York and Boston newspapers. Drs. Beales and Mott during all this time, permitted this report to pass without contradiction or correction on their part; Dr. Beales has positively asserted that Dr. Mott even aided in giving it currency. Either they did not know it to be untrue, or they did not care whether it was true or false, provided it could be used to Dr. Green's injury. The former supposition is probably the true one; though their subsequent proceedings show that both may have been correct. They held a *post-mortem* examination, —*mainly*, as their own report of it proves, to *confirm* their belief in Whitney's original assertion that the windpipe had been ruptured. Dr. Green was not invited to be present;—he was not even notified that the *post-mortem* was to take place;—the two physicians who had received, tacitly indorsed and aided in circulating the scandal, with a son of one of them, took sole charge of the proceeding. Why this most extraordinary course was pursued the Doctors themselves do not concur in explaining. At the meeting of the 5th Dr. Mott said it was proposed by them that Dr. Green should be present, but the family would not assent. Dr. Beales at the meeting of the 19th "frankly confessed it was not proposed to the family at all." And we understand that one of the family asserts that he was anxious to have Dr. G. invited, but the other physicians were unwilling. In this state of affairs it is a little difficult to ascertain the truth—but one thing may be fairly inferred, that there was a predetermination *somewhere* that Dr. Green should not be present. Whether this was in conformity with usage, medical men may know. Whether it was courteous or decent, the public at large will have no difficulty in deciding.

The first result of this *post-mortem*, even thus conducted, was to discover that there was no laceration, perforation, penetration or even abrasion of the windpipe, at any point, in any manner or by any instrument whatever. "Indeed, we all remarked," says the report of it, "that we had never seen a larynx and trachea more natural and healthy." This exploded, utterly and forever, the intemperate assertion of the excited patient on which these two physicians had been treating the case. The very next step was to cut into an *abscess, "as large as a hen's egg," lying back of the* pharynx,—which discharged a great quantity of pus,—and the existence of which had never been detected or suspected before, as Dr. Mott himself has since admitted. Without going into the details of the matter further, it is sufficient to say, that by common consent, that abscess, pressing upon the windpipe and causing difficulty and strangulation in swallowing and in breathing, was the cause of Mr. Whitney's death. That its discovery and opening would have saved his life, is rendered probable by Dr. Green's statement that on two occasions he had discovered and opened similar abscesses to the immediate relief of his patients. *Why was it not discovered by Drs. Beales and Mott?* Were they incapable of making the requisite examination? Or were their minds so preoccupied with the *theory which the patient himself had suggested*, and so determined to make out a case against Dr. Green, that they made no *examination of the throat at all?* Whatever the reason may have been, their first step upon discovering the abscess after death, was to charge its existence to the treatment of Dr. Green,—so that upon their own showing it had commenced, grown up and produced its fatal *results* while the patient was under their care, and had, nevertheless, utterly escaped their observation. It is not at all singular that, under such circumstances, they should find it expedient to discover as many causes of death as possible, and to involve the whole subject in such a degree of confusion as to screen themselves at Dr. Green's expense. They first returned to the City Inspector, the cause of Mr. Whitney's death as a lesion in the lungs—a [illegible] which their three physicians now admit to be inaccurate—admirably calculated to insinuate a charge against Dr. Green without making anybody responsible for it—and which they have now the effrontery to say was adopted—false and libelous as it was—from a desire that "nothing should be said that might awaken public feeling or reflect on Dr. Green." And that, too, when the story of the ruptured windpipe had been allowed by them to circulate, without contradiction, through the length and breadth of the country. Judging from his remarks in the Academy, this is a species of kindness which Dr. Green does not appreciate.

"If these gentlemen," said he, "have not reported the true cause of death to the City Inspector, I will not say they have failed in doing their duty, but I will say they would have done it better if they had. I wish to have all the truth brought out, and should be sorry if anything was concealed from delicacy of feeling towards me. I should be glad to have them state the cause of death before the Academy. *If they knew it, let us have it.* Having been accused directly by Dr. Beales of having, by my treatment, caused the patient's death, *I wish to have that cause stated*, and I pressed the wish to him, inasmuch as I am constantly treating patients in the same way. I have desired him to state to me explicitly in what way I caused his death, and *he has declined giving me an answer.*"

This is not the language of a man uncertain of his position, or anxious to evade the most rigorous scrutiny into his personal and professional conduct. It is the direct, open challenge of a man to his secret slanderers—which it fails, however, to stimulate or to shame into an imitation of its frankness and its courage.

How the medical profession may view this whole matter we do not know; but the public at large can scarcely fail to detect in its conduct, from beginning to end, the pervading spirit of personal and professional rancor which has been for years the opprobrium of the medical profession. Doctors Beales and Mott are responsible for the original report, adopted recklessly and eagerly from the patient, that Dr. Green had killed him by rupturing his windpipe. They are responsible for not having discovered by a scientific diagnosis the falsity of this report, and the existence of the abscess which was the real cause of death. They are responsible for having made a false return of the actual cause of death to the City Inspector,—for the gross discourtesy of not having invited either Dr. Green or any of his friends to attend the *post-mortem* examination, which was to convict or acquit him of the serious charge they had brought against him,—and for having insinuated accusations against him for which as scientific men they do not dare to make themselves responsible. And if Dr. Beales states the truth, they are further responsible for the gross indecency of reproaching him for not renewing his calls upon a patient by whom he had been dismissed, and for not intruding upon a family who were ready, according to Dr. Beales himself, to offer him personal violence if he should attempt to do so. The Academy of Medicine may dismiss the whole matter if it chooses to do so; but the intelligent public upon whose notice this case has been pressed, and who have an instinctive love of fair play in every profession and in every walk of life, will hold these gentlemen to this responsibility.

The Question of "The Park."

When the small inclosure that surrounds the City Hall was planted with trees, and laid down in grass, it was called *par excellence* The Park, it being the only place of the kind within the City limits entitled to that grand appellation. It contained then all the public buildings belonging to the City; the City Hall was flanked on one side by the Bridewell, on the other by the Debtor's Prison, and in the rear was the Alms-House. It seems hardly credible that there are men now living, not much past the middle age either, who can remember when all the City and County buildings, the prisons, alms-house, and public offices, were all located within that very limited area. But such is the fact. Mayor Tiemann can remember that time perfectly well, we have no doubt. The Park might then have been a place of recreation, and our tired citizens may have sought the grateful shade of its trees in the long days of Summer, and have looked out at the Eastern mail coaches as they rolled past up the Bowery to the old "Boston Road," or have watched the lumbering carriages of the wealthy merchants as they retired to their country seats in the neighborhood of Richmond Hill and other rural spots below Bleecker-street, or even as high up as the remote region of Union-square. But all that sort of thing has long since been changed; our City Prisons and Almshouses are now on Blackwell's Island, the public offices are scattered all over the City, miles apart, while the Park remains unchanged, occupying a large space of ground in the most crowded and valuable part of the City, for the sole purpose of preserving a few stunted trees, whose shade nobody seeks, and a few plats of dusty grass, which nobody but a few vagabond boys ever tread upon. Those who occupy buildings, in the immediate neighborhood of the Park, are better judges than any one else can be of the benefits to be derived from its wormy trees and its dusty grass, and they are unanimous in demanding that it shall be thrown open to the public and made a public square, instead of a useless, though we are willing to admit, a rather pretty inclosure. Among our City cotemporaries, the *Journal of Commerce*, which delights in the purlieus of Coffee-House-*slip and Water-street, is the only one, we be*lieve, that "goes in" for keeping the Park intact. It regards the preservation of the few trees in front of the City Hall as of infinitely greater importance than the convenience of the business population of the City. And, oddly enough, a gentleman who lives in Fourth-street, writes us a strong and earnest letter, "indorsing the views" of the *Journal of Commerce* on this subject, though he differs from our excellent cotemporary on every other subject. Our correspondent says:

"I shudder when I contemplate (to use the mildest language my feelings will allow) your dreadful proposition to cut down the stately and umbrageous sycamore, willow, maple, and other trees, in that time-honored retreat from heat and dust. The woodman's axe that shall desecrate the first one of them, would be more usefully employed buried a thousand feet beneath its soil, and the woodman that shall wield it, might bear it fitting company. The eloquence of a host of Mounts could not appropriately lament so foul a wrong or deprecate so great a shame."

This is both forcible and feeling, we admit; but it strikes us rather remarkable that a gentleman who lives in the immediate neighborhood of so large and lovely a Park as Washington Parade Ground, or who may in a walk of five minutes place himself beneath the branches of the umbrageous *ailanthuses* in Tompkins-square, which is considerably more than double the extent of the Park, should be solicitous of preserving the latter as a *resort* for our citizens during the heat of Summer. It is not unlikely that a few persons may find it convenient or agreeable once or twice a year to saunter through the Park, or stop for rest beneath its trees; but where there is one who derives any benefit from the Park, there are [illegible] vexed by it. Therefore, in a case like this, ought to give way for the benefit of the many. The question is hardly worth discussing, the arguments being all on one side, and manifest destiny must inevitably determine the fate of the Park before long. The first step in the right direction has already been taken in the resolution of the Common Council to carry Beekman-street across the lower end of the Park, and it will not be long before Spruce-street and Frankfort-street will extend themselves in a similar manner, and the Park will be among the vanished institutions of this constantly changing Metropolis.

Italy and Sardinia.

Signor and Signora Mario were rather indignant with us for presuming to insinuate that it was advisable for Italians to see whether, in the approaching insurrection in Italy, some use could not be made of the Sardinian army and Government. We took exception to one or two of the lady's statements with regard to the conduct of the Sardinian troops in 1848, and notably to her charge that the Sardinian staff had planned and connived at a defeat at Novara. We also suggested the propriety of overlooking for the present the alleged baseness and treachery of Charles Albert, inasmuch as Charles Albert is dead, and of trying whether Victor Emmanuel could not be turned to some account, inasmuch as he is alive and commands one hundred thousand men. We also protested against debating on the eve of a revolution the comparative advantages of a republican or monarchical form of government, and denied that it was impossible for national independence to be achieved under the flag of a King. We know, as a matter of history, that foreign invaders and tyrants have never been more bravely and more successfully repulsed than under monarchical auspices; and the expulsion of the Austrians we take to be the first want of Italy. We believed then, and believe still, that the capacity of a nation to shake off the yoke of tyrants, and maintain its freedom successfully, depends a great deal more on the character of the people, their good sense, moderation, persistence, and practicability, than on the political theories of their leaders, and that Italy will not prove an exception to the rule.

Signora Mario, however, sees in all this nothing but the scoffing of a secret enemy of the cause she has at heart, and is quite certain that all true Italian patriots, all those, in short, who battled most bravely for Italian freedom in 1848-9, despise and detest our views. The last news from Europe, besides giving fresh interest to this discussion, shows, however, that neither all Italy, nor all the best men of the last revolution are opposed to us in this matter. We believe General Garibaldi has made some stir in Italy, and is tolerably famous both as a patriot and soldier. He, at least, did not run away at Novara, or "sell the people to their tyrants." If our recollection serves us right, he defended Rome against the flower of the French army, in spite of the want of regular fortifications, of good artillery and of disciplined troops, with an ability and pertinacity which has few parallels in the annals of revolutionary warfare. Well, if the Turin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who is usually well informed, and whose labors, we believe, Signora Mario once shared, is not on this occasion misinformed, this very Garibaldi, the Garibaldi of 1849, is following the very course which we took the liberty of recommending to the followers of M. Mazzini everywhere, and which we still recommend to all Italian patriots and warriors who happen to be now in this country. In other words, he is actually guilty of the horrible baseness of taking service against Austria under Victor Emmanuel. His crime is set forth by the correspondent aforesaid in the manner and form following:

"The day before yesterday Gen. Garibaldi was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. You are aware that this retired officer enjoys some celebrity on account of his military deeds in Spanish America, but much more for the fine defence of Rome in 1849 against the French, in which exploit he was the chief performer. His principal talent, however, consists in the training and management of guerilla troops. Having long ago broken off all connection with the party and tenets of Mazzini, he has given several proofs of attachment to the Sardinian Government, and being himself a man of action, as the phrase goes, this sudden call to Turin is not devoid of interest. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned upon two points. First, how, in case of a war, he would set to work to organize and maintain a national guard. Secondly, how and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field? Garibaldi has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders."

Until this information is shown to be a calumny upon this illustrious soldier, we shall take leave to retire from the field, and leave the matter in controversy to be settled between him and his old friends. When he is not ashamed to serve under an Italian flag against the Austrian oppressor, the American people may well be excused if they see better work for Italians to do, than denouncing the traitors of 1848 and preaching confusion to kings.

More Wonders.—The man who discovered a way of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers has suffered a total eclipse. Bonner, of the *Ledger*, takes his place. He has extracted two or three *love poems* from Bennett, of the *Herald*, to say nothing of other literary performances from some of his brethren of the daily press. We presume Bonner's next combination will be an epic poem by Mayor Tiemann, a love story by President Buchanan, and a couple of sonnets by the King of the Sandwich Islands.

Musical.

Arthur Napoleon gives his last matinée to-day at Niblo's Saloon. We direct attention to the programme. No one should miss the opportunity of hearing this remarkable Pianist.

PERSONAL.

Baron Pennefather has resigned his seat on the Irish Bench. The venerable Judge (who was called to the Bar in 1795) has recently been in a very infirm state of health. For some years he has been deprived of sight, but his wonderful memory enabled him to discharge his judicial duties efficiently, and in latter years some of the heaviest property causes have been tried by him. The Solicitor-General, it was supposed, would succeed him.

The Rev. Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell has reappeared as a lecturer and clergywoman at Rochester. Since her marriage she has been little in public life. Previous to that event she officiated as the pastor of a Congregational Church at Butler, Wayne County, N. Y.

The London *Weekly Register* states that the death of the Earl of Orford causes an accession to the number of Roman Catholic Peers, by the succession *of his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Ro*man Catholic faith.

Mr. G. Adams, we (London *Critic*) are told, is engaged on a model for a marble statue of General Napier, for St. Paul's; and, remembering the one in bronze at Charing-cross by him, we certainly do not look forward very hopefully.

A boy prodigy on the flute will, probably, be a young lion of the London season—Master Drew Dean, 11 years of age. He is a pupil of Richardson, and has performed before the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

On New-Year's Day, the Rev. Thomas Dale, the *distinguished* poet and divine, resigned his charge of the parish of St. Pancras, London. The step was rendered necessary by his advancing age, and the great extent of his parish.

General Count Delitte de Gucy, Governor of Martinique, who has been a long time unwell, is afflicted with insanity of a melancholy character, which leaves no hope of his recovery.

Captain de Saisset, appointed Governor of the French establishments in the Pacific Ocean, arrived on the 5th of October at Tahiti, and had immediately taken possession of his post.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] — [illegible] of New-York as we Thought.—The first time we had the pleasure of seeing Ebenezer since we left that glorious [illegible] which, although it does not [illegible] on its rolls, owns its own a penny [illegible] Common Schools, was on [illegible] We hardly knew him. At a time when our incomes were contracted with a [illegible] of quantity, that afforded entire freedom of [illegible] to the extreme limit of our Manifest Destiny, Ebenezer was called "old Eb," by all the boys in our town; and was noted chiefly for the redness of his nose, which was all the more noticeable from [illegible] The peculiar [illegible] was what is known in Connecticut as apple-brandy, mixed with a fair article of Santa Cruz, and [illegible] with New-England rum—liquids which Eb always [illegible] [illegible] But at the Monday [illegible] his nose was a pure white. [illegible] New-England to violate one of its most general and time-honored usages. We knew that we could get no news from Eb. unless we first thawed out his nose. Snow is generally considered the best agent for that purpose, but in the case of Eb. there was great delay to be apprehended. We knew perfectly well that the nose of Ebenezer had been [illegible] of a continuous "hard [illegible]" for many years—so long, in fact, as to warrant the belief that nothing so cold as snow would ever bring it back to its original usefulness and splendor. Snow was clearly out of the question as a remedial agent, so we tried an internal application of apple-brandy and an outward application of New-England. The effect was all that the most fastidious could desire. Slowly, but surely, the nose of Ebenezer assumed its accustomed hue. From faintest tint (the first promise of success) the hue deepened gradually until the polished red of our remembrance permeated the entire nasal organ, and Ebenezer sat before us, as he had stood in the days of our boyhood. The very instant his nose glistened, he extended his hand and, addressing us through his accustomed medium, said: "How de dew? Why, how you've grown! Wouldn't believed it. But it's yeou, sartin sure! Knew yeou soon's I clapped an eye on yeou, if my nose was froze,—knew yeou by your dad." We congratulated Ebenezer on the return of his power of speech, and as he said he would remain in town a few days, left him, after he had spoken irreverently of our weather, with a promise to see him again. As we were leaving, he remarked that he had seen as cold weather before, but never when he didn't know where to get a little of the "original" to keep it out; and he couldn't stand foreign spirits. It was several days before we saw Ebenezer again, and then the weather was unusually mild and fair for the season. He thought he couldn't stay as long as he had at first intended, because if such weather continued, something would be done in the way of Winter ploughing. We saw him again yesterday, while it was raining, and he had determined to take the first train. He was covered with mud to the knees, and expressed the opinion that New-York was the dirtiest, nastiest, big town he had ever been in. As he was leaving, we he expressed a desire that we would not mention the accident to his nose, as it might injure his reputation at home, where he had for years maintained without opposition, that apple-brandy was a "standing color."

The Park Fountain.—Councilman Cornell [illegible] with reference to the removal of [illegible] Thursday evening he presented to the Board, over which he presides with so much dignity and partiality, resolutions directing the removal of the Park Fountain to Madison Square. Did he intend to call for the transfer of the mud-hole itself? Some of his Irish constituents would be glad to know by what process that feat would be accomplished. If he considers that the marble and iron surroundings constitute the traditional "Park Fountain," there is a question whether it would be worth while to erect a monument to that institution of so expensive a character; for the mere transfer of those materials would undoubtedly cost more in the end than the construction of an entirely new fountain. Until the fountains can be kept in better order, there will be no propriety in adding to their number or even in perpetuating those which we now have. The proceedings of the Board the same evening on which these resolutions were offered, revealed a strange physical weakness in its presiding officer. The voice of a solitary full-blooded Democrat sounds greater and fuller in his ears than the united "yeas" of all the Republican members. When a vote was taken on a trifling amendment offered by some Republican to a resolution before the house, Mr. Cornell could not decide whether the amendment was lost or carried, until the Clerk had called the roll, when the vote stood 22 in favor, to one against. Such obstinate partisanship as this destroys all the confidence which every presiding officer should desire to have placed in him.

Sons of Thunder.—The Rev. J. B. Wakely delivered a lecture, last evening, at the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Avenues C and D, entitled "Sons of Thunder." James and John in Holy Writ, he said, were called "Boanerges," which literally meant "Thunderers," "Sons of Thunder." He dwelt upon the history of the Apostles, and examined the characteristics which had entitled them to the appellation. They had had successors in all ages who were Sons of Thunder—a peculiar class of ministers, who were useful in the sphere of their duties as the Apostles had been in theirs. They differed from the "Sons of Consolation," an appellation which belonged to such workers as Barnabas was, to whom the term was originally applied. The Sons of Consolation dwelt on the bright side, and exhibited the benefits of doing good. The Sons of Thunder dwelt on the terrors of God's violated law, and labored to impress their hearers with the evils which followed sin. The lecturer [illegible] on this theme, which he frequently illumined with humorous anecdotes of clergymen who endeavored in vain, with loud talking and undue physical activity in the pulpit, to induce the belief that they were "Sons of Thunder." The discourse was entertaining, and the audience, which was quite large "in spite of the weather," seemed well pleased with it.

The Condition of the City Hall—Accident to a Mayor's Clerk.—The public is by this time pretty generally aware that the City Hall has been without any sufficient covering ever since the fire, and that every rain-storm does serious injury to the carpets and furniture of the various offices. But it was not until yesterday that any persons occupying rooms on the first floor were interfered with. During the rain, Mr. Anguarius, one of the Mayor's Clerks, was occupying his desk, in the southwest corner of the room, when he thought he felt some one touch him on a little bald place on the top of his head, "with a cold finger." He shivered, and, looking up in anticipation of seeing the skeleton that carries a scythe, he barely escaped another, of several drops of water that had passed through the floor of the room of the Board of Aldermen.

The Poor of Five Points.—During the late very severe weather, the suffering among the poor people at the Five Points has been excessive—as great as at any time last season. The demands upon the charity of the several institutions were never more pressing than now. The attendance at the schools of the Five Points House of Industry has been larger this year than heretofore, averaging 275 to 300 pupils daily. The Sunday Schools and Temperance meetings have also been well attended. During last month, 3,350 meals were provided in the House, at a cost of $137 50. The family of the House numbers at this date one hundred and fifty. We are requested to state that Mr. Horace Greeley has been employed to collect donations for the Institution, which is at present very much in need of funds.

Scabby Mutton for New-York.—The unpleasant fact has just been developed—it is to be hoped that the stomachs of mutton eaters will not be in the least disturbed by the announcement—that within the past few weeks the carcasses of 1,200 diseased sheep have been sent to this market from Dutchess County. A disease called the "scabs," it appears, has seriously affected the flocks of the Dutchess County farmers. As fast as the disease made its appearance, the unfortunate victims were killed, [illegible] of their pelts, and the diseased carcasses hurried off to Gotham. The police have had their attention called to the fact, and it is to be trusted that a searching investigation will be made. There have been no arrests yet.

Young Men's Democratic General Committee.—An adjourned meeting of the above Committee was held last evening at the Mercer House, but there was not a large attendance, owing to the storm. After the organization there was some discussion touching the proceedings of last meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall, and a series of resolutions were offered, sustaining the action of the body. They were finally laid on the table, and shortly afterwards the Committee adjourned.

The Police and the Police Law.—The understanding that Senator Mather intends to press the question of the repeal of the Metropolitan Police Law, during the present session of the Legislature, creates some little uneasiness among the Policemen, although, generally, they feel confident that the most that will be done will be to amend it in such particulars as will not deprive them of their situations, nor disturb their present salary.

Quarantine Matters.—The appointment by the Governor of Ex-Governor Seymour, Ex-Lieut.-Governor Patterson and Mr. John C. Green, of Staten Island, Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine, was much talked of yesterday among the merchants, and the feeling was generally favorable. It was believed that the appointment of Mr. Green, who

[illegible] a New-York merchant, would be [illegible] to the people of Staten Island.

Police Reports.

Arrest of a Wall-street Lawyer—His Lodgment in Eldridge-street Jail.—Mr. A. Hardenbrook, a Wall-street lawyer, was summoned to appear as a witness in a suit before the Supreme Court, which summons he disregarded. Henry Dreher, a Deputy Sheriff, was armed with a process with which to arrest Mr. Hardenbrook. The representative of the Sheriff's Office met Mr. Hardenbrook yesterday afternoon at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street, and politely told him that he (Mr. H.) was his prisoner. Mr. Hardenbrook informed the Sheriff's deputy that fortunately for himself he was just returning from an examination before a referee, and that the Statutes placed it out of his power to arrest him. The officer intimated a positive aversion on his part to discuss any legal points, and insisted that Mr. Hardenbrook should forthwith accompany him to the Eldridge-street jail. Mr. Hardenbrook refused to go. The officer insisted upon Mr. Hardenbrook's going. Words passed between the two, and soon blows. Policeman Tuthill saw the hostile sparring and immediately arrested both parties, took them before Justice Welsh, and preferred a charge against them for disorderly conduct. Mr. Hardenbrook explained matters to the magistrate,—quoting the Statutes referred to—and asked to be discharged. The Deputy-Sheriff also explained matters to the magistrate, and asked to be allowed to proceed with his prisoner to Eldridge-street jail. It was a nice point, and the Justice asked time to consider it. At this time Deputy Sheriff Vultee entered the room, and to him, Mr. Dreher, his associate deputy, instantly appealed for advice. The advice of Mr. Vultee was laconic but decisive, in the words following, to wit: "Go ahead, take your prisoner to Eldridge-street jail." Officer Dreher essayed to go ahead, taking Mr. Hardenbrook by the collar. Mr. Hardenbrook essayed to stay behind, planting his right fist firmly under the left ear of the Deputy-Sheriff Dreher. Mr. Vultee rushed in to the assistance of his associate officer. Mr. Hardenbrook importuned the assistance of the magistrate, and the magistrate remarked: "I have no power." In the twinkling of an eye, Mr. Hardenbrook was pulled from the Court-room into the hall. Officer Dreher did "go ahead," assisted by Mr. Vultee, and the twain lodged Mr. Hardenbrook in Eldridge-street Jail, where he slept last night.

Victim of the Shanghae Game.—Daniel McConnell, a youthful and sturdy son of Erin, on the evening of the 17th of March last, went on a tour through the Water-street dance houses with Luke Quinn. The youthful Celt drank a large quantity of Water-street rum, the effect of which was to make him oblivious. The next morning, as he recovered consciousness, he found himself on board the ship *N. B. Palmer*, and on the "wide, wide sea." He was immediately put before the mast, and compelled to work, until the return of the vessel to this port, yesterday forenoon. Directly following his arrival, he made complaint before Justice Welsh against Thomas Hadden, for having spirited him on shipboard—a spiriting process designated the "Shanghae game." He accuses Hadden of being the spiritual agent, because the latter's name appears in the written agreement upon which he was compelled to perform involuntary sailor's duty. The accused was arrested, and a hearing assigned for to-day in the case.

Burglary.—The dry-goods store of Geo. Keyes, No. 343 Eighth-avenue, was entered by burglars at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, and about $500 worth of plain and fancy silks stolen therefrom. A neighbor living on the opposite side of the street, perceiving the operations of the burglars, crossed over, when he was assaulted by one of the party, who struck him on the head and threatened to shoot him. Becoming frightened, he left the ground, and the burglars, fearing detection soon after followed suit. There were three men in the party, besides one who sat in a wagon on the corner of the street, which was in waiting to receive the stolen goods. A large haul was evidently intended, as the store is well stocked with goods. A gentleman passing the store soon after the burglars left, saw the door open, and took possession, which he kept for an hour and a quarter before a policeman made his appearance. A man named Davis has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars, but none of the stolen property has been recovered.

The Upham Wife Abandonment Case.—The examination in this case was resumed yesterday before Justice Welsh. Several witnesses were examined for the defense. Mrs. Mary J. Curtis and a son and daughter, who occupy the house in New-Haven, Conn., owned by Mr. Upham, alleged that in April last Mr. Upham called on Mrs. Upham, and endeavored to persuade her to a reconciliation with him, and offered to take her to New-York and support her in comfortable style. Mr. U. was received by Mrs. Upham with a decided rebuff, and ordered to leave the house, which he did. Mr. Bradley, a New-Haven Assessor, stated that the house referred to by the previous witness was recorded in the Registry Office in Mrs. Upham's name, and that the latter paid the taxes. The further examination was postponed till next Friday morning.

Candidate for Sing Sing.—John Mullen is seventeen years of age, and a premium sample of Sixth Ward youths of his age and proclivities—his proclivities being, unfortunately, an undue fondness for other people's property, and fighting. Mary Akins, a feminine resident of Baxter-street, called the youthful Mullen a "dirty thief." Mullen retaliated by intimating that she was no better than she should be, and followed up the intimation by stabbing her with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. John was arrested and locked up in the Tombs. He expressed himself greatly disgusted at his failure to make a finishing job of his female vilifier. The injured woman was taken to the City Hospital, for medical attendance.

A Dishonest Domestic.—Harriet Howard, a female of Ethiopian extraction, has for some time past been employed as cook in the family of James Davison, No. 16 Howard-street, where she did very well for a time, until, as is alleged, she assumed unwarranted guardianship over the gold watch, gold chain and wearing apparel of her employer, and ran away with the property in her possession. Mr. Davison objected to such liberties with his property, and had her arrested. She was locked up to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

A Child Found in a Sewer.—The dead body of a female child was found yesterday morning in a sewer in Grand-street, not far from the Bowery. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. A medical examination showed that the child was still-born, and a verdict was thus rendered. No information could be obtained as to the parentage of the deceased infant, or who placed it in the sewer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Burning Accident on Hamilton-avenue.—The fact that Mrs. Jane Ann Dawson was badly burned in a house on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, was stated in the Times yesterday. She died of her injuries Thursday night. A little while before her death she reiterated her statement that she believed her husband, Patrick Dawson, had set fire to her clothes. The statement, though not generally believed to be true, rendered it necessary for Coroner Horton to issue his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and he is now in jail awaiting an examination. Yesterday Coroner Snell took charge of the case, impanelled a jury who viewed the body, and then adjourned till Tuesday next. The accused is a laboring Irishman, about 40 years old. The deceased was about 30 years old, and leaves behind her four children—two boys and two girls—the oldest eight years, and the youngest fifteen months. These have been taken in charge by the Superintendents of the Poor, and by them sent to the Home for the Homeless, at Flatbush, where they will be better cared for, probably, than they ever were before. The quarters occupied by these miserable creatures is the rear part of an underground basement in a three-story brick building on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, directly opposite the market. An entrance to this place is gained through a narrow hall-way from the street, as filthy as dirt can make it; down a flight of stairs and back through another narrow passage way, both equally as filthy as the first, with the addition of a few extra stenches, which partially prepares the visitor for an entrance to the residence of this family. The first step inside their room reminds you of crossing a mud-puddle on a thin board, by the filthy water that is ejected over your boots and clothes by the weight upon it. A sickening sight is here presented. The room is 5 feet 8 inches in the clear, lighted by two holes in the wall opening into a damp area-way. Windows there are none—they have been broken out by the father and mother in their drunken orgies. The wooden shutters are left, which help to keep out the cold. In one corner of this room is the frame of a bedstead—under it a straw mattress; a broken chair, a dilapidated table, a cooking-stove in the fire-place, two tin spoons and a broken plate complete the entire list of furniture in the room. In this place six human beings have lived for the last two months—four of them helpless children, and the adults equally helpless most of the time from the use of ardent spirits. On Wednesday night last they were both in this condition. Late at night the other residents in the house heard the screeches in the basement, and thought the father and mother were fighting as usual, and paid no particular attention to it until the cry of fire was raised. The miserable woman was then found in the hall-way leading to the street, and attempting to crawl up stairs—her clothing all on fire. Here she received the first assistance, but it was too late. There was scarcely a square inch upon her body that was not blistered, when taken to the Hospital, where, after suffering for about twenty hours, death came to her relief.

The Darby's Patch Case.—Coroner Horton, with a Jury, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of William Donohue, who died from injuries received while intoxicated in Darby's Patch, in the Tenth Ward, Monday night last. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow given by Patrick Ryan. The accused is an overgrown boy, 19 years old, and has not been seen since last Tuesday. The deceased was 30 years old, a laborer, and leaves a widow and two children.

Burglar Arrested.—A young man who gives his name as George Smith, was arrested by private watchman Oswald, in the Third Precinct, early yesterday morning, under suspicious circumstances. Upon examining his person he found a silver cup, valued at $35, which, as was subsequently ascertained, had just been stolen, with other property, from the house of the Rev. E. L. Taylor, No. 220 Henry-street. The accused was fully committed to answer.

Fires.—There were two fires Thursday night near 12 o'clock, neither of which resulted in much loss, owing to the fact that there was an abundant supply of Ridgewood water to be had. The first was at No. 201 Fulton-street, and the last was on Concord near Bridge-street.

Rape.—Two young men named John and Abraham Cook have been arrested in the Eastern District on a charge of committing an outrage upon the person of an [illegible] girl who resides on Bushwick-avenue, near Grand-street. The case will be examined before Justice Fox.

In Trouble.—A colored gent, named George H. Cooper, who boards at St. James Hotel, New-York, and occasionally serves those more fortunate than himself, was brought before Justice Voorhies, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. It appearing that he had three wives, he was locked up for examination.

Fire at Islip, Long Island.—The store and dwelling of Mr. E. S. Dutrea, of Islip, Long Island, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. Dutrea was insured for $6,000 on his goods, and $2,500 on the building.

Direct Trade Between our Upper Lakes and Europe.—During the past two years ten vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,600 tons, were built at Cleveland, Ohio, and freighted by merchants of that city for English ports, their cargoes being chiefly staves and black walnut lumber. They all disposed of their freight to advantage, and six returned with cargoes of crockery, bar iron, pig iron, or salt. The return cargoes were also profitable. The other four vessels did not return to the Lakes, but are engaged in Ocean navigation. The cost of the round trip is estimated from $3,000 to $4,000. The enterprise, it is said, will be continued. Detroit and Chicago have sent vessels to Europe. The route is through the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario, the Lachine Canal, and the St. Lawrence.

There are shad at Savannah, green peas at St. Augustine, and yellow fever at Tampa.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 37 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 92 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Safeguard Insurance Company, }
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1859. }
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reexamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
Is just ready—double lock stitch, table, &c., warranted—price $30—and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. VERNON & CO.,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the finest stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—"There's sugar of lead," said a Western slanderer, "in Cristadoro's Hair Dye." To this Dr. Chilton, the first practical chemist in America, gives the lie direct. That incomparable dye he pronounces free from all harmful substances. Call at No. 6 Astor House. See his certificate.

Turkish Hair Tonic, 25 cts. per bottle, (large bottles.) The best preparation ever introduced for dressing or restoring the hair. Prepared only by SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary.
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. The proprietor is constantly in attendance, and the utmost strictness observed. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 43 Park-row.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Hatch—Hogan.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 18, (at the residence of the bride's father,) by the Rev. Wm. Moylan, Roswell D. Hatch to Sarah Christina, eldest daughter of Robt. Hogan, Esq., all of this City.

Hickcox—Romaine.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 20, by the Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., Hamlet V. Hickcox to Henrietta Romaine, all of New-York City.

Brombacher—Dodge.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thos. Dewitt, Charles Brombacher, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Alex. F. Dodge, Esq., of this City.

Mangam—Hand.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, by the Rev. E. S. Yocom, Mr. Theodore Mangam to Miss Maria L. Hand, all of this City.

Furman—Durgee.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. C. Strong, John A. Furman, of Newtown, L. I., to Henrietta, daughter of Edward N. Durgee, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Malone.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, of consumption, John Malone, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 8th-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Swift.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, of dropsy, John P. Swift, aged 54 years, 3 months and 3 days.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Abial and Harmon Swift, and of his step-sons, Jesse R. and James S. Combs, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 449 4th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

[illegible].—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, William Francis, youngest son of Walter and Eliza A. Thompson Carter, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 166 West 21st-st. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery in 2d-st.

Jennings.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 21, Josephine M. Jennings, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the University Chapel, Washington-square. Her friends, and those of her uncles, J. P. Rogers and L. H. Waters, are invited to attend.

Ham.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 20, Bela M. Ham, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 21, David M., only son of David M. and Antoinette H. Smith, aged 14 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the parents' residence, 48th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

McKinley.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 21, James McKinley, Sr., aged 57 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother John, and his son, James McKinley, Jr., and his son-in-law, John Lamb, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 9 6th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Searles.—At Harlem, on Friday, Jan. 21, Mrs. Glorinda Searles, wife of Alexander Searles, and daughter of John Scofield, aged 33 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at the Friends' meeting-house, Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Smith.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at his residence, 128th-st., John H. Smith, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Harlem Methodist Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Polley.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of consumption, Charles Polley, youngest son of the late Moses Polley, of Port Credit, Canada, late of Toronto, Canada West, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Myrtle-av., near Franklin, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Hart.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 20, John Hart, M. D., of Oswego.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Dr. Saml. Hart, No. 300 Atlantic-st., on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Bushnell.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Sabrina M., eldest daughter of Ezra L. and Adelaide M. Bushnell, aged 15 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Sands-st. Her remains will be taken to Westbrook, Ct., for interment.

Barrett.—In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Willie Granville, only child of William P. and Emilie Pendleton Barrett, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 129 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

Berger.—At Gowanus, South Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 21, Theodore Berger, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fulton Ferry at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hall.—At Rahway, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, Sarah, wife of James Hall, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, without further invitation.

Halsey.—At Rockaway, on Thursday night, Jan. 20, Sarah De Bow, wife of the Hon. Samuel B. Halsey, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph Jackson, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Wilson.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 21, Catharine Amelia, daughter of Wm. H. and Cynthia Wilson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 9 Washington-terrace, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

Manning.—At Pontiac, Mich., on Thursday, Jan. 13, Eliza C., wife of the Hon. Randolph Manning.

Barker.—At Bedford, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, suddenly, Joseph Rudd, youngest child of David and Julia A. Barker, aged 18 months and 14 days.

Metropolitan Character of New-York.—That our City is truly the Metropolis of America no one can doubt, if at all acquainted with its resources, and superiority of its magnificent hotels, naval marine, its fleet of ocean steamers, and its business, enterprise and energy. Here the highest talent and acquirement find ample scope and the largest remuneration. Science, literature, art, the drama, law, divinity, surgery, medicine, parade their proudest names. We have at times proposed to introduce to our readers some of the names most distinguished in these several departments, many of whom, beside a local, have a world-wide renown, and whose reputation attracts thousands to be instructed, entertained and benefited. Among them is Dr. S. S. Fitch. This gentleman is one of a line of celebrated physicians. His grandfather, Dr. Jabez Fitch, renowned for his piety, learning, and skill in surgery and medicine, was one of the surgeons of the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary War. His father, Dr. Chauncey Fitch, was the first physician that settled in Plattsburg, in this State, and for the greater part of his life was one of the most successful physicians that ever practiced medicine in America. In the great epidemic of 1813—an epidemic that swept away nearly ten per cent. of the population of the United States, he taught its easy and perfect cure, and among his numerous patients never lost a single case. Dr. S. S. Fitch is the third of this line, and was born in Plattsburg. He, after receiving an excellent academical and classical education, repaired to Philadelphia, at an early age, to complete his medical education. There he graduated in medicine, obtaining the highest honors of his class. He spent about ten years in Philadelphia, closely and carefully pursuing his studies, after which he visited all the States of this Union, and many of the Indian tribes. In 1838, he visited Europe, and during six years much of his time was spent in the hospitals of London, Paris and Italy. In 1846, he commenced delivering his celebrated lectures on the causes and cure of consumption and other diseases, on the laws of life, showing by obvious and easily understood rules, how human life may be extended to at least a hundred years. His lectures won all hearers by their truthfulness, common sense, and utility. In 1846, Dr. Fitch visited this City, and published his lectures on these subjects, which met with wonderful success. They inspired confidence, joy, hope and courage among their readers, and circulated largely both in this country and in Europe. These Lectures have passed through over twenty editions; between one and two hundred thousand copies have been already sold. To invalids, as well as those in the enjoyment of health, they prove a perfect guide; and those who early adopt their teachings, and follow them, cannot fall victims to that scourge of our climate—pulmonary consumption. In this City, Dr. Fitch has been consulted by over fifty thousand persons, of both sexes, for numerous and various diseases. He differs greatly from others in his view of a physician's duty, as he thinks every member of this important profession should prepare and administer his own medicines; that unless he does this, he can not, though he may enjoy reputation, meet with the success he could attain by this means. He writes out an exact and careful account of every case that falls under his notice. These cases already exceed fifty thousand, filling more than one hundred large volumes, all carefully written out. No record of such extent was ever made before by a private physician and in this way he retains his experience, and daily adds to it. An examination of these volumes will show that of all those who place themselves under his care, nineteen out of twenty are restored to health. Dr. Fitch is at home from morning till night, every day, except the Sabbath. His consultations, at his house, are always free, as no charge whatever is made for examining any case for rich or poor. The diseases he treats are Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Bowel Troubles, Piles, all Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Head, Skin Diseases, and all Humors and Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Injuries to the Complexion, &c., &c. Dr. FITCH resides at No. 714 Broadway, where all invalids will find him a most skillful, sympathizing and generous physician. We think our friends who call on him will find this a true history of one of our most respectable men.

We are authorized to add that a copy of "Dr. Fitch's Six Lectures," above referred to, will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person desiring to have them, who will send his or her address to the author; and the price, 50 cents, may then be remitted to him after the book is received and approved of. Address Dr. S. S. Fitch, at his office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, giving name, Post-Office, County and State. It may be had on the same terms by applying at his office as above. It is a bound volume of 375 pages, 25 illustrations, and explains the method of treatment he has found to be successful in preventing and curing Consumption, and the other diseases on which it treats, with most valuable directions for preserving health.

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A NOVEL AND [illegible]

THE THREE LIONS
OF
THE NEW-YORK PRESS
ALL
WRITING FOR THE LEDGER.

In addition to the MOUNT VERNON PAPERS by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, the NEW-YORK LEDGER, dated Feb. 5, to be issued on NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, will contain ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS from the editors of the three leading daily journals of New-York City; James Gordon Bennett, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Herald*; the Hon. Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; and Lieutenant-Governor Raymond, of the *Times*.

From the pen of Mr. Bennett we have four fugitive poems picked out from among his loose papers, just as they were written, thirty and forty years ago. We are quite proud in being able to present to the public the only original contributions furnished by that most remarkable man to any other paper than his own, since the *Herald* was first started, more than 20 years ago. We are under the deepest obligations to Mr. Bennett for this marked act of kindness, for which he has peremptorily refused all pecuniary compensation—compelling us, in spite of that characteristic diffidence which has well nigh been the ruin of us, from our youth up, to regard it as a generous tribute to modest merit, and to our untiring efforts toward improving the standard of weekly journalism in this country.

The article by Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, was written expressly for our columns. It is addressed to that very large class of young men in the country who desire to seek their fortune in the city, and is full of sound and wholesome advice. In furnishing this contribution to the Ledger, Mr. Greeley is merely carrying out, practically, the exalted principle of action which he inculcates, namely: to direct one's talents into the broadest and most extended channel of usefulness.

We have a long and interesting contribution by the Editor of *The Times*. It is a personal reminiscence of his recent European tour. Mr. Raymond has often expressed, through *The Times*, the opinion that the Ledger is the best paper of its class in the world. All who read his very entertaining account of a visit to the home of Jane Eyre, written expressly for us, in his most careful style, will see that he is doing all in his power to make the Ledger as good as he represents it.

We have not, indeed, realized the pleasant vision of the man of old, who foresaw the lion and the lamb lying down together; but we fancy there is some degree of artistic skill, at least, in the grouping of three lions in our columns.

CONTENTS OF THE LEDGER,
TO BE ISSUED ON MONDAY NEXT:
NUMBER SIX OF THE
MOUNT VERNON PAPERS,
By the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

"AN ANGEL'S SMILE,"
And other original Poems, by JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*.

"TO YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY,
DESIRING TO SEEK THEIR FORTUNE IN THE CITY,"
By the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Editor of the New-York *Tribune*.

"A VISIT TO THE HOME OF JANE EYRE,"
By Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND, Editor of the *New-York Times*.

"A CANNON BALL IN THE HAT."
By "ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN."

"WORDS FOR MUSIC."
By Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS, of the *Home Journal*.

"THE HIDDEN HAND."
A new and powerfully-written Serial, by Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of the "Bride of an Evening," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c.

"THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON."
A Poem. By Mrs. SIGOURNEY.

"TROUBLE ABROAD." AN OLD COASTER'S STORY.
By an old contributor.

"THE TINKER."
An Illustrated Poem. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

"THE OLD MAN'S DARLING."
A Sketch. By Mrs. Vaughn.

"SYMPATHY."
A Poem. By Alice Carey.

Another installment of
"HARRY MONTFORD."
By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

"THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT,"
With Original Illustrations.

"WIT AND WISDOM,"
By GEO. D. PRENTICE.

A Greeting "TO WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT," on his return from Europe.
By WM. ROSS WALLACE.

"BORDER SUFFERINGS"—A Sketch.
By EMERSON BENNETT.

Another installment of
"A TRUE HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW-PLYMOUTH."
By that renowned historian, "I B.," a descendant of Anne Bradstreet, commonly called the Tenth Muse.

"EVERY-DAY THINGS."
By Fanny Fern.

"SAYING AND BEING."
By Mary Forrest.

EDITORIALS.
"Robert Burns," "General and Personal," "A Novel and Unique Feature," "Omnibus Riding," "Sensation Women," "A Word to our Millionaires," "Americans in England," "The Useful and the Beautiful."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c., &c., &c.

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The following "independent opinions" of the "untrameled Press," are "fearlessly submitted" to an "appreciating public:"

From the Evening Post.

Bonner's Next Card—A Union of Journalists.—Bonner is evidently determined not to let the public forget him; he has hardly played out one trump before another is produced equally calculated to awaken surprise. Having, by his donation of $10,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, allured Mr. Everett into the ranks of his contributors, he has tried his seductive art with the same success on subjects still less susceptible. In other words, Mr. Bonner's paper, to be issued on Monday next, will contain contributions from three of the prominent rival journalists of the New-York daily Press—namely, Bennett of the *Herald*, Greeley of the *Tribune*, and Raymond of the *Times*, who have been induced—for at least one week—to lay aside their long-standing hostilities, and write for the New-York *Ledger*. Bennett furnishes four poems, one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann." Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre;" while two other journalists—Morris of the *Home Journal*, and Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*, throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The Ledger. * * * * * *
Before Bonner's last great card, Everett, was played out, he has announced more distinguished cards—a whole pack, indeed—who will spread themselves in the next issue. Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, have joined the ranks with Cobb, Fern, Southworth, Sigourney, Carey, Prentice, Saxe and Everett, to write for *The Ledger*. It fairly takes the breath away to think of it—we have scarcely time to ask what next? and then Bonner will astonish us with another batch of celebrities. We should not be surprised to hear, after he has secured the services of all the remarkable, distinguished and talented people on this side of the water—including ourselves—he has sent an agent to Europe, and engaged Dickens, Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, the Emperor Napoleon, Omar Pasha and King Bomba, to forward weekly contributions to The Ledger. But if Bonner is thus allowed to absorb all the talent in creation, what is to become of the balance of the newspaper press? Literature becomes a vast monopoly, all the light of the age being concentrated in the columns of The Ledger, and all for four cents!

From the Daily News.

Bonner Forever!—Prodigious!—Bonner, the publisher, Bonner, the proprietor, Bonner, the editor; Bonner! *Bonner!!* Bonner!! of the New-York *Ledger* has now made an arrangement which knocks the Everett business sky-high, sky-high, sky-high. He has bargained with James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, and Henry J. Raymond, to *write for the Ledger!*

The vexed question as to when that particular "three" should "meet again" will be definitely settled next Monday, when Bennett will "do" some poetry; Greeley give vent to some philosophy; and Raymond will write an account of a visit to the home of Jane Eyre—the trio uniting on the neutral ground of the Ledger columns. If anything was before wanting to prove Bonner's tact, it is now supplied. We predict for next week's Ledger a circulation of at least three-quarters of a million!

From the New-York Express.

Bonner's Last Card.—The *Ledger* to be issued on Monday next will contain contributions from three of the prominent journalists of the New-York Press, namely, Bennett of the *Herald*, Greeley of the *Tribune*, and Raymond of the *Times*. Bennett furnishes four poems, one of them an effusion of youthful sentiment, entitled "An Angel's Smile," another an apostrophe "To Mary Ann." Greeley, a characteristic article in prose, urging unemployed young men to leave the City and go to farming; Raymond, an interesting reminiscence of foreign travel, relating the incidents of "A Visit to the Home of Jane Eyre," while [illegible] Journal, and Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, throw in their quota to the contents.

From the Day Book.

In the Millennium Coming?—Bonner has, the past week, succeeded in inducing Bennett, Raymond and Greeley to write for the *Ledger*. Bennett indulges in poetical strains, and gives a sonnet to "Mary Ann," professing it was sent him as sweet as anything that Byron ever imagined, or Keats, with dreamy eyes, dreamed over. [illegible] What conjectures as to the sound, and how delightfully it breaks upon the ear! [illegible] Greeley contributes an article upon young men, and Raymond a description of the house of "Jane Eyre." These lions are to lie down together this week. Bonner, a second Van Amburgh, has tamed them, and is in company with them. "The great writer of America," Gen. Morris, is to be, as well as Prentice of the Louisville *Journal*. What is this world coming to? Is the millennium at hand?

From the Sun.

Seeing is believing. We have seen the *Ledger*, and the fact is confirmed. The Lions and Lambs are to lie down together next week; the *Ledger* is to be their common ground, and Bonner the child that leads them.

From the Brooklyn Star.

It will be seen by our paper to-day that the editors of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Herald* are to appear in the New-York *Ledger* next week. The great fun of the thing is not in the value of the matter thus produced; but in the combination, and the wonder what Bonner will do next.

We think the writer of the last quoted notice will change his mind, as to the "value" of those contributions, when he comes to read them.

N. B.—Each number of the LEDGER is copyrighted, so that neither Mr. Bennett's poems, nor Messrs. Greeley and Raymond's above-named articles, can be published in any paper but the LEDGER.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY.
CONTENTS.
WASHINGTON AT MORRISTOWN. By the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle.
Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
ETHAN ALLEN AND HIS DAUGHTER.
FOLLIES OF FASHION.
Illustrated by Twenty-seven Engravings.
LA PLATA.
Illustrated by Eight Engravings.
A WOMAN'S POEM.
PAYING THE PIPER.
FOUND FLOATING ON THE WATER.
A CHRISTMAS IN HAMBURG.
HINTS ON SELF CULTURE.
HESTER GRAHAME: ONE WOMAN'S LIFE.
BIRD MINISTRY.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. Thackeray.
Illustrations.—George made much of—Macbeth and Lady Macbeth—Four Head-Pieces.
Chapter LVII.—In which Harry's [illegible] to be put out of joint.
Chapter LVIII.—Where we do what Cato may do.
Chapter LIX.—In which we are treated to a Play.
Chapter LX.—Which treats of Macbeth, a Supper and a pretty Kettle of Fish.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
NOODLE'S ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.
Illustrations.—Tries Hanging—Falls—Dashing out Brains—The Result—Shooting—Failure—The Consequence—Throat-Cutting—Interrupted—Facilis Descensus—Poison—Now for it—Life—Dr. Dipp's Prescription—Wonderful Cure—Finale.
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
Illustrations.—Promenade Dress—House Toilet—Madonna Fichu.

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THE EMERALD ISLE. TEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, "WAY DOWN TO OLD VIRGINIA." FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.
VALENTINE DAY. SEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
SIR WILLIAM CAXTON. SIX ILLUSTRATIONS.
SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.
SEVEN YEARS IN THE WESTERN LAND. ELEVEN ILLUSTRATIONS.
CRYSTALLINE THE CREATOR. ILLUSTRATION.
OLD ST. PAUL. ILLUSTRATION.
COLLEGE LIFE. ILLUSTRATION.
THE MINSTREL LOVERS. ILLUSTRATION.
HITS AT THE TIMES. ILLUSTRATIONS.
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THE BURNS CENTENARY.
The SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL for Saturday, 29th inst., and following numbers, will contain full reports of the proceedings at all the Burns Centenary Celebrations in the United States, British Provinces, and Great Britain. In the number for the 29th inst. there will be a full report of Henry Ward Beecher's Oration on Robert Burns, to be delivered in this City on the evening of Monday next. The number following will contain reports of speeches by the Hon. Edward Everett, Prof. Longfellow, R. W. Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Fitz-Green Halleck, and other eminent men who are expected to take part in the celebrations; and the series will conclude with reports of the celebrations in Scotland and England, at which a number of the leading men of the day are to be present. Altogether the accounts of these proceedings, appearing in four consecutive numbers of the paper, will form the most complete memorial of the Burns Centenary Celebrations. The SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL is now ready for delivery in this City at an early hour on Wednesday morning. May be had of any newsdealer. Price Five Cents. Subscription $2 50 per annum, in advance. Office, No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
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Sworn before me, the 15th day of January, 1859.
JAMES C. COOPER, Commissioner of Deeds.
Only dépôt of the discoverer No. 41 Ann-st. GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet. This paper cures and prevents Piles.

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For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made. [illegible] the article has been tried. It is free from poison, harmless to mankind and domestic animals. [illegible] worthless imitations are advertised. Beware [illegible] name of E. Lyon. Remember
The Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
500 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the springs, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. RATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE COLLECTOR for Union Port, Olinville, Nos. 1 and 2, and Wakefield, in the town of Westchester, will attend at the Fourteenth Ward House, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAYS, and at the Thirteenth Ward House, corner Grand and Clinton sts., on THURSDAYS, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 24, and continue for three weeks only. THOMAS WILSON, Collector.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND JAMES T. BRADY'S Addresses on Mental Culture for Women are now ready in THE PULPIT AND ROSTRUM, No. 8. For sale by booksellers and news agents. Price 10 cents. E. D. BARKER, Publisher,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for working printing presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery to the public.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 164 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] SABBATH AFTERNOON [illegible] the first discourse will be The Prodigal Son taking his [illegible] SABBATH AFTERNOON [illegible] MORNING at [illegible] o'clock, and at 3 in the AFTERNOON. As these sermons are designed more especially for the young, their attendance is earnestly desired.

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH 7th, near [illegible]-st., Williamsburgh, the Rev. H. F. [illegible], Rector. A course of sermons to young persons will be delivered in this Church on the SUNDAY EVENINGS during the Epiphany season, by various Clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn. The Rev. [illegible] D. D., of St. George's Church, New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, 23d inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIRST-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between [illegible] and 2d avs.—The third of the series of discourses before the Young People's Christian Association of the Church, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, by the Rev. [illegible], of the Reformed Dutch Church, Broome-st. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. [illegible], in the MORNING, at 10½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: The Salvation of Sinners.—First Tim. i, 15. EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject: "The Worship of God the Father, in review of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's declaration, that 'Christ Jesus is his God, and that the Father is but a [illegible] [illegible] from Christ.'"

STANTON-STREET LECTURES.—THE fourth of a series of sermons will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., by the Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BISHOP POTTER WILL PREACH AND administer the rite of confirmation in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 23d inst. In the FORENOON, the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE will preach on Religion in Business. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE GREAT HALL OF THE UNION Cooper Institute, will be opened for religious services on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 23. Subject—The interest of Angels in the Affairs of Men, by the Rev. G. H. HASTINGS, D. D. Seats free. A collection will be taken up to pay for the use of the hall and incidental expenses. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Services to commence at 7½.

AT UNION CHAPEL, CORNER OF BROADWAY and 39th-st., TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Rev. H. HARRISON. A sketch of the Origin, History and Designs of the Union Chapel enterprise will be given in the EVENING. Let all who wish to understand the great mystery come and hear for themselves.

THE RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island, will preach in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Grace-court and Hicks-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of the "Charity Fund" of the Brotherhood of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, for the relief of the poor.

THE REV. DR. THOMPSON—PASTOR OF the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will deliver the third of a series of sermons before the Young Men's Association of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., east of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all, particularly to young men.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS. Evening subject—Mighty to Save. A gracious revival is in progress. And there will be preaching EVERY EVENING during the week (except Saturday evening), commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL preach at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between [illegible] and 6th-avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. He will also deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association at the same place at [illegible] EVENING.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Jan. 23. Doors open at 7 o'clock; service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free; contributions from the benevolent are solicited.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., will deliver a discourse before the Association in St. Ann's Church, corner Sands and Washington sts., next SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst. Services at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

PROPHECY UNFOLDED.—THERE WILL BE a Bible-Class discussion on the Tenth Chapter of the Revelation TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Bishop Snow. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. [illegible]—The Rev. G. H. EMERSON, of Worcester, Mass., will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, Morning—Family Religion. Afternoon—Enduring Trials. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND SEVeral other lovers of "the truth as it is in Jesus," will renew their protests against the novelties and corruptions of Romanism, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

OLIVER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sermon to the Young Men's Association of this Church will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by the pastor, the Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS. Subject—The Sensitive Youth. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. GEORGE C. DRUMGON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. H. E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts. The gospel will be preached by the Pastor, W. S. HALL, next SABBATH MORNING at 10½ and at 7 P. M. Baptism in the evening. Come and hear.

THE REV. E. W. HENRY, OF CHICAGO, will preach (Divine permission) in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN PARKER, of the New-York Conference, will preach EVERY NIGHT next week in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, between Stanton and Rivington sts. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music next SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 23, the services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

NINTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Jan. 23, at 10½ A. M. and at 6½ in the evening, by the Rev. S. H. PLATT.

PREACHING IN THE EIGHTEENTH-STREET Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Market-st. Church.

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT, PASTOR OF the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Polytechnic Institute, on SUNDAY, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock in the 18th-st. Church, near 8th-av.; and in the EVENING, as usual, in Market-st. Church.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. in [illegible] Academy Hall [illegible], one door west of Broadway.

WILLETT-STREET CHURCH.—PREACHing SUNDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. [illegible], D. D.; at 7 P. M., by the Rev. T. H. [illegible], D. D., from the Erie Conference.

THE REV. THOMAS STARR KING, OF Boston, will preach in the Church of All Souls, (Dr. Bellows',) corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 23, MORNING and EVENING.

BROOKLYN—CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, WASHINGTON-ST.—The Rev. Mr. [illegible], from Jersey [illegible], will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. THEO. L. CUYLER WILL preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist Church in 18th-st., near [illegible].

AINSLIE AND EWEN-STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF VERMONT will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE RAILROAD Depot, [illegible], on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Mr. [illegible].

TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—THE "Design of the Convention of Sunday School Teachers [illegible] of the State of New-York," can be had at the Sunday School [illegible] Broadway, or of the Publishers [illegible] BIGLOW & BLEECKER [illegible] [illegible] for the payment of the expenses of the Convention [illegible] Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. [illegible], No. [illegible] Wall-st.

PEWS FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST IN [illegible] Church, corner of Fifth-av. [illegible]. Address Box No. [illegible] P. O.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one [illegible] Box [illegible] Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MOST FAITHful, capable woman, as cook, who is able to be a very good cook and first-class washer and ironer; perfectly experienced in all kinds of housework, and a girl of excellent character; neat and obliging; also, for a very nice, smart, young girl as nurse and waiter, or to do light work. Wages, $6 to $8. Apply at No. 86 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; no objection to assist in any thing required; has a knowledge of dress-making, can finish dresses nicely; would like to find work where she could board in the house, as the comforts of a home are required. Can be seen, with reference, at No. 119 West 36th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a very reliable, trustworthy person; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good laundress and a neat doer-up of fine clothes; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 304 Jay-st., or address A. C., Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 37 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED AND VERY intelligent Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or first-class up-stairs servant; is a girl of most respectable appearance, thoroughly efficient; with children kind and of an excellent disposition; highest references given. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough cook and baker, first-rate laundress, trustworthy to her employer, and [illegible] good hand. Can be seen in the basement of No. 355 9th-av., under the meat market, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work and to make herself useful in a family; has no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the store, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or seamstress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to do the work of a small family; good City reference from a minister's family. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 125 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 209 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, either as cook or laundress. Apply at No. 61 East 22d-st.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, No. 11 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND OBLIGING Scotch Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good gardener and farmer, willing to work and to make himself useful. Wages no object. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 105 East 28th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUAtion as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois, where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS TO WORK PRESSES.—50 GIRLS, to work presses, can have immediate employment at the factory of the subscribers. Also, 100 skirt-makers. None need apply but those who can bring evidence of good character. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON, Factory corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN FARMER AND HIS wife on a farm in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River; also a gardener. Good references required. Apply to HORATIO F. CARR, County Clerk's Office, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH A little girl 10 to 12 years old, to do the general housework in a small, private family, residing a few miles from the City. Best of reference will be required. Address C. C. M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK IN THE WHOLEsale grocery business. Compensation liberal. Address in own hand-writing with reference, H. S. & CO., care of Metropolitan Dispatch Post, No. 75 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A MARBLE CARVER, TO GO TO Ohio; to a steady and industrious man a good situation will be given. Apply at No. 154 Rivington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—NO CAPITAL REQUIRED, and liberal inducements offered to smart, active men, who have been canvassers; none others need apply. Address HORACE THOMAS, Jr., Drawer, 261 Buffalo, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 290 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business on very low terms. Book-keeping, $10; Writing, $5. Two cheap seats vacant. Apply this day.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st., boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. Thorough primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 24 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, [illegible], Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT, who has had the best teachers in vocal and instrumental music, and experience in teaching, wishes board and a comfortable room in a French or American family in New-York City or vicinity, where her instructions would be received as compensation for the same. Unexceptionable references required and given. Address Note M., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNsylvania, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 3,661, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

On 5th-av. and 64th-st.
On 5th-av. and 66th-st.
On 5th-av. and 68th-st.
On 5th-av. and 80th-st.
On 5th-av. and 82d and 83d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 79th and 80th sts.
On 5th-av. and 92d-st.
On 5th-av. and 95th-st.
On 5th-av. and 104th and 105th sts.

ALSO,

On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 3 to 20 lots.

Several plots of lots on 64th, 65th, 68th, 67th, 94d, 96th, 99th, 110th, 104th, 105th and 106th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 89 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anne Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.

For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 228 and 229 Henry-st.; also the three-story brick house and lot No. 158 Baxter-st., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being 25½ feet on Clarke-st. and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. R. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to E. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, and 13 blocks beyond the City Hall, viz.: five (frame) on Canton, midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., and four (brick) on St. Felix, midway between Fulton av. and Hanson-place; prices, $3,450 and $4,000. For neatness and convenience they are unsurpassed. Apply to W. B. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,800 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 82 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors, baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements, all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 5 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st., 310 feet by 108 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 89 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE CHEAP, 640 (six hundred and forty) acres of well-timbered land in Michigan; it is in Tuscola County, within two miles of a river and within six miles of Vassar, the County town; it is being thickly settled all around. It was located three years ago, and is entirely free from swamp land. Price $3 per acre; half cash. Address INVESTMENT, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 60x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 28 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 700 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., in one of the most healthy and flourishing localities in the Western country. Railroad station, churches and schools within one mile. For full particulars, apply to JAMES HALSTED, No. 264 Bowery, New-York City.

BANKRUPT AND SUSPENDED BUSINESS paper and claims wanted in payment for 1,000 acres Wisconsin lands, well located, near water communication with Chicago, Milwaukee and the other large cities on the lakes. Title perfect; no taxes. The above will be traded on liberal terms. Inquire of E. SCHWERIN, No. 14 Platt-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND lot No. 99 President-st.; also No. 151 Degraw-st.; also No. 238 Atlantic-st.; also two lots on Columbia-st., running through to Furman-st., and a large number of houses and lots in various parts of Brooklyn. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 18 Nassau-st., cor. Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x60, lot 25x99; house nearly new, in fine order, and containing all modern improvements; will be sold with carpets and mirrors if desired. Address Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 18 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 118 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, nearly 50x100 feet, five stories high; with it is connected a twenty-five-horse engine, tubular boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st.; from the first of May next. Address, by note, J. B. CORLIES, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill, and several small houses on 47th-st., west of 6th-av. Also, a large number of lots and houses in various localities, at various prices, to suit applicants. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, corner Pine and Nassau sts., or corner 35th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 200 ACRES, SITUATED about 37 miles from the City, in New-Jersey; or will be exchanged for a dwelling-house in New-York. The farm is pleasantly situated and unincumbered. Price $8,000. Apply to G. & T. STEVENSON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, at Clermont, N. J., $4,000; house and lot in Brooklyn, $2,800; plot in Brooklyn, $1,000; farm, 55 acres, Morris County, N. J., $3,800. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real Estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL NEW HOUSES ON ORchard and Allen sts., near Rivington-st., 21 feet by 45, built in the best manner, with modern improvements. Apply to D. H. KNAPP, No. 180 Orchard-st.; or C. A. ZABRISKIE, No. 65 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG COTTAGE AND FOUR lots of ground; for carman, expressman or gardener unsurpassed; will be sold on very easy terms and cheap. Call, for particulars, description in full, &c., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE store and basement on northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st-st., with immediate possession, well adapted for the dry-goods, clothing or shoe business. Apply to
WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. F. BRANDON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET—FOR ANY RESPECTABLE BUSINESS, the first floor of house No. 575 Broadway; is opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and on one of the best blocks for business in the street. Possession the first of February.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 22 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 James-st., near 4th. Houses let and rents collected, &c. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES:
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 6th-st.
N. B. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.
JACOB BROUWER, Esq., No. 56 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE AND OFFICES in the building No. [illegible] Barclay-st., [illegible] Broadway; the offices are well adapted for brokers, lawyers, engravers, &c. Apply in the building, to J. H. BURKE, architect, or at the counting-room No. [illegible] Nassau-st. Also, rooms in the rear, well lighted, suitable for light manufacturing business.

TO RENT IN JERSEY CITY—A NEAT AND commodious cottage house in a desirable location, furnished throughout; the occupants having gone South for the Winter. Apply to A. S. HATCH, at the Bank of Jersey City.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES AT A low rent; conveniently situated near the ferry in South Brooklyn, and within 20 minutes' from Wall-st. Apply to S. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

OFFICES TO LET—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 1 and 3 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FARM WANTED ON LEASE.—FROM TEN TO 25 acres of good tillable land, with a medium sized house and the usual out buildings; location in Westchester County, within 20 miles of this City. Address D., Harlem, New-York, giving all the particulars and rent.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 13 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the ferry landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 400 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE AT HUDSON CITY, N. J., on Palisade-av., for sale; built by day's work in a neat and substantial manner, filled with brick throughout, marble mantels, cornices, centre pieces, &c.; size of house 26 feet front by 30 feet deep, height two stories, attic and high basement; size of lots 50 feet front by 100 deep; stylish fencing, good out-buildings, carriage-house, well, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Only requires to be seen to be appreciated. Any person in want of a good house will do well to examine it. West Hoboken stages pass the door. Terms easy. Address J. E. D., Box No. 32 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Half a mile from the bridge, where all the trains stop, the residence of Henry Morris, Esq. The house is a two-story and attic, about 36 by 40, handsomely situated and well shaded; good barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; buildings all nearly new, substantially built, and in perfect order; good apple orchard, with peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and all the usual varieties of small fruits in abundance; 14 acres of land, well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation. Apply to P. G. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Elizabeth, N. J., for sale or to let; only 15 miles by Railroad from New-York. The house is two-story, 30x50, embowered with shade trees, has large garden, plenty of grapes, fruit, &c., and 40 acres in a high state of cultivation. SYLVESTER LAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Attorney-at-Law, and Commissioner for all the States.

ORANGE! ORANGE! SWEET ORANGE!—For sale, at Orange, N. Y., a splendid country seat; 4 acres of garden land; buildings new and first-class; one mile from depôt. Inquire of A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a first-class brick house and six acres of land, with outbuildings thereon, consisting of ice-house, gas-house, barn, &c. The house is within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Address O. C. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a small or medium-sized house with modern improvements, to be occupied by a small family of grown persons; location between 7th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Give full particulars, and if a low rent, a desirable tenant may be had. Address LEASE, at Journal of Commerce Office.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE, No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.

The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ROOMS CAN BE HAD, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom; also, single room, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, not above third floor, with fire morning and evening, and board, breakfast and late dinner, for $6 per week. Quiet, pious family preferred; location between Broome and 14th sts., and 2d and 7th avs., New-York, or near Wall-st. ferry, Brooklyn. Address B. H., Box No. 187 Times office.

A SUIT OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 207 East Broadway.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, REsiding between 8th-av. and University-place, three rooms with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. For address apply at Episcopal Tract Society's store, No. 55 East 13th-st.

BOARD WANTED—A ROOM WITH PARTIAL board in a private family, between 10th and 23d-sts., and 4th and 6th avs. House furnished with bath, gas, &c. Address NEW ENGLANDER, Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR, FURnished with every convenience; there are no boarders taken; in a respectable family at No. 132 West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $8 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A single gentleman, with or without board, at No. 5 Brevoort-place.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private family, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO WITNESSED THE occurrence of Tuesday evening in an 8th av. car, at the corner of 32d-st., mentioned in the morning papers of Thursday, will confer a favor by communicating name and address, or by stating where an interview may be had, in a note addressed to Mr. MAVERICK, Times Office.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of BENJAMIN C. FERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, who left this City about the 29th of June, 1858. Any intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 329 Madison-st.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 Times Office.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
LADIES RUSHING IN CROWDS.
STORE FULL. GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
GENUINE MINK SETS.
REFUSED SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS,
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY FEB. 1.
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER.
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No. 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 24 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $5, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $8, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorines, Muff and Cuffs, $12.
MARK J. KING, No. 24 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK
of the
DIARY OF THE REVOLUTION.
The finder will be suitably rewarded, if left at the Historical Rooms, corner of 11th-st. and 2d-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20, IN crossing Fulton Ferry and going up Fulton-av. in the cars, a map of property belonging to Lemuel Green, situated in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at JOHN E. HOW'S, No. 90 South-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN THE EARLY PART of the week, a Gold Hunting Watch, white face, with hair chain attached. The above reward will be paid on its return to E. ROBERTSON, No. 21 Laurens-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, ETC.

ILLUMINATING TILES,
VAULT COVERS, &c.,
giving from 25 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for
PLATFORMS,
AREAS,
DOOR SILLS AND RISERS,
SIDEWALKS,
FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS
OF
LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT.

Patented June 1858. This is an entirely new patented article, the glass is protected, a cart wheel can pass over the lights without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured. Besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the selected few that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our lights—a better article at less money.

We also manufacture
IRON BUILDING FRONTS,
BEAMS,
GIRDERS,
COLUMNS,
RAILINGS,
STAIRS,
SHUTTERS,
and every description of
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK
for building purposes.

Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and interior work:
New-York Times Building and the balance of the block.
American Exchange Bank.
Astor Banking House.
Union Bank,
and many others.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] Gouck-st.

East Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospital at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

INGRAM'S PATENT KITCHEN RANGE—A great improvement in ranges. A water back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, and a perfect remedy for the evil of putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause. It also prevents any breakage and leakage around the range. Those in want of a good-cooking range, that can be regulated by any person, and used either with or without water, will find it for their advantage to call on J. INGRAM & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 234 4th-av., New-York. Circulars sent to order. State Rights for sale.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and, therefore, the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 226 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

FINE ENGLISH SKATES
AT WALTON'S,
No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL kinds, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1857, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1857, page 560.

J. W. ALLEN,
J. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, JOHN J. DYMOND, JAMES CUSHING, Jr., FRANCIS DUNCAN,	Building Committee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the creditors of Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, of the township of Manalapan, County of Monmouth and State of New-Jersey, that all claims against their estate must be exhibited to the subscriber, their assignee, under oath or affirmation, before the 26th day of February next, being three months from the date of the assignment, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of the estate; and said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said Daniel J. Sandford and Charles H. Sandford, partners, will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Monmouth before the ensuing April term of the Orphans' Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested. Dated the 1st day of January, A. D. 1859. JAMES A. REID, Assignee.

Claims may be filed with Joseph D. Beale, Counselor-at-Law, Freehold, New-Jersey.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 20 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented, as by law required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS, H. W. GENET, GEORGE STARR,	Committee on Assessments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray. Reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

[illegible]

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.:
GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.
Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great Wire-Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE.
ENTIRELY NEW,
First-class in every respect—very low.
Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches.
C. W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CAPT. M. A. CROOKER'S NEWLY-INVENTED PADDLE-WHEEL.—This valuable invention has now been fairly tested, and proven to both increase the speed, and, at the same time, to lessen the strain on the engine, and almost entirely obviate the jar of the boat. These desirable results are accomplished by graduating the hold the wheel has of the water to the power of the engine at all the different points of its revolution. All parties interested in steam navigation are invited to call on Mr. George W. Corliss, Agent of the Bridgeport Company, at the corner of Beekman and Pearl sts., and also on Mr. J. S. Underhill, at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 436 East 10th-st. These gentlemen, who are practical men of long experience, will be pleased to inform those of the valuable results so applied to their boats, and exhibit the certificates of their engineers. M. A. CROOKER.

MILLS.—IRON IS DESTINED TO BECOME UNIversal, we believe. Yesterday morning at No. 20 White-st. an excellent improvement, [illegible] Diamond [illegible] Burr Mill. It works [illegible] grinds without friction, and without heating, by the fact that the plates are of chilled iron, and will grind coarse or fine as you adjust them. We can recommend them, for they are cheap and very durable.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 30 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Co., of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—OLD SHINgle roofs recovered with the celebrated Poland Metallic and Vulcanized Roofing Material; it is as durable for the above purpose as tin or iron roofing and at much less expense. Old tin, iron, and all other roofing repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight; expense small. Apply verbally or by letter, from any part of the country, to the manufactory, No. 117 Prince-st., New-York.

BULL FOR SALE.—THE LARGEST YOUNG bull of his age in the country, will be sold at auction at Tattersall's, 6th-av., corner of 30th-st., Jan. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock. His mother weighs 2,000 pounds, and gives 24 quarts of milk per day in June. This stock for beef, and beauty is not surpassed. [illegible].

TO PRINTERS.—A FIRST RATE NEW TWO-cylinder press, with bed 33x46, and flying, [illegible] speed, 2,000 impressions per hour; and which cost $3,500. Will be sold for $2,000, $1,000 of which will be taken in book printing. Address PRESS, Box No. 165 Times Office, for three days.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough, blocks, or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—neat case, deodorized. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most generous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an improved lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Satter, [illegible], Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupt, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at [illegible] prices.
PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. New Pianos for rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 100 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for three years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. H. THOMPSON, [illegible] Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warranty given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $60 upwards.

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., south side, being the first house east of Madison-av. The lot is [illegible] feet 2 inches wide, and [illegible] feet 9 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock; cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12¼ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels; Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in hogs.; Barclay & Perkins's London Porter, in demijohns, hogs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines which only [illegible] to be found in this City, and at prices [illegible] competition. C. E. HENDRICKS,
Wine Vault, No. 22 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 31 AND 33 PINE-STREET.

For the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857 ... [illegible]
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858 ... [illegible]
Total Marine Premiums ... [illegible]
Premiums marked off as earned for the year ... [illegible]
Interest received and accrued on Investments ... [illegible]
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c. ... [illegible]
Leaving NET EARNINGS of the Company ... $1,[illegible]
Losses adjusted and paid ... [illegible]
Loss reserve at last year ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]
Re-Insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions ... [illegible]—1,131,[illegible]
Leaving NET PROFITS for the year ... $[illegible]

[illegible] as follows:
Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders ... [illegible]
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders ... [illegible]
Interest to Scripholders of [illegible] paid, on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859 ... [illegible]
[illegible] including losses [illegible] bark Oakland, reported lost in January ... [illegible]
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis ... [illegible]
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts ... [illegible]
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits [illegible] to Stockholders and [illegible] to Policy Holders ... 427,274 48—$760,[illegible]

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:
Cash in Banks ... $127,[illegible]
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property ... [illegible]
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks ... 51,700 00
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks ... [illegible]
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. ... [illegible]
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int. ... 1,[illegible]—$2,840,653 66

TO REPRESENT.
Cash capital ... $1,000,000 00
Scrip of 1857 and 1858 ... 560,361 43
Scrip of 1858 (to be issued June 1, 1859) ... [illegible]
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859 ... [illegible]
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859 ... 100,000 00
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd ... 6,[illegible]
Reserve, as above ... 230,000 00
Premiums on Risks not yet expired ... 545,926 54
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c. ... 7,841 74—$2,840,653 66

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three-fourths the net profits, is ... $330,455 56
We recommend, therefore, a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 30 PER CENT. on the $1,[illegible], estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to ... 330,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of ... $455 56

There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits ... $311 37
To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year ... [illegible]—$107,[illegible]
We therefore recommend a CASH DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to ... 100,000 00
Leaving an undivided balance of ... $7,[illegible]

To the President and Directors of the GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS, } Committee.
SAML. D. BABCOCK,

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wesendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunhardt & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. S. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Fraser & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. O. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES P. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.
The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1, 1859. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858.

DR.
Bills discounted ... $1,627,545 66
Exchange matured ... 46,791 80
Exchange maturing ... 2,140,580 11
Real Estate ... 134,145 64
State Bonds ... 175,000 00
Suspended Debt ... [illegible]
Protest Account ... [illegible]
Due from Banks ... [illegible]
Bank notes on hand of other Banks ... [illegible]
Specie on hand ... 1,[illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]

CR.
Capital Stock owned by the State ... $1,[illegible]
Capital Stock owned by individuals ... [illegible]
Bank of the State of Missouri (old charter) ... [illegible]
Due Depositors ... [illegible]
Dividends unpaid ... [illegible]
Profit and Loss ... [illegible]
[illegible]
Due to Banks ... [illegible]
Balances due to Parent Bank from Branches ... [illegible]
Contingent Fund ... [illegible]
Circulation ... [illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 13, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:
JAMES H. COBB, JOHN C. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, DANIEL E. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were elected, viz.: JAMES H. COBB, re-elected President; A. J. CLINTON, elected Secretary, and L. B. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its Charter:
Outstanding Premiums Jan. 1, 1858 ... [illegible]
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, inclusive ... [illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $[illegible]

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned during the period as above ... $[illegible]
Less Return Premiums ... 29,500 00
Net earned Premiums ... $[illegible]
Paid for Losses, including an Estimate of Claims ascertained, but not yet due, less Savings, etc. ... 229,[illegible]
Reinsurance ... [illegible]
Commissions, Expenses, and Bonus of five per cent. on Subscription Notes ... [illegible]
Total ... $[illegible]
Add Profits undivided, Dec. 31, 1857 ... 6,112 [illegible]
Net Profits ... $[illegible]

The Assets of the Company on the 31st of December, 1858, were as follows, namely:
Cash in Bank ... $112,[illegible]
New-York City Bank Stocks, and State Stocks ... [illegible]
Loans on Stocks, Drawing Interest ... [illegible]
Premium Notes, and Bills Receivable ... [illegible]
Subscription Notes in advance of Premiums ... [illegible]
Reinsurance, and other Claims due the Company ... [illegible]
Total Assets ... $[illegible]

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of Interest of Six per Cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next.

The Trustees, after reserving over half a million of dollars of profits, have further resolved that the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of *Forty-three* per Cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. By order of the Board,
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
A. C. RICHARDS, J. K. MYERS,
SHEPPARD GANDY, WM. KENT,
W. M. RICHARDS, RICHARD PATRICK,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE, BYRON SHERMAN,
C. E. MILNOR, JEHIAL READ,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., W. M. BLISS,
FREDERICK R. BETTS, A. S. BARNES,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, J. E. HANFORD,
SANFORD COBB, Jr., THOMAS EAKIN,
W. H. MELLEN, ROBT. SLIMMON,
T. B. MERRICK, R. L. ATHERTON,
C. HADDEN, JOHN A. HADDEN,
L. P. MORTON, GEO. C. WETMORE,
F. W. MEYER, P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN B. ARTHUR, ALFRED EDWARDS,
A. WESSON, WM. LECONEY.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR, NOTE BROKERS, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

JASPER CORNING & SON, No. 60 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., NO. 32 WALL-STREET, Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DOBBIN,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. N. CHURCH.
And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1860, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1858.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a first-class house on Murray Hill. Bondsman unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,431 Post-Office.

$31,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Address Attorney and Counselor, Box No. 2,051 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—$10,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on a well-improved farm situated in Dutchess County. Address C. P. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 83 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE S. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
E. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
[illegible]
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.
D. B. Keeler, [illegible], [illegible]
Wm. [illegible], Robert M. [illegible], Geo. J. Pyle,
Isaac Walton, John Palmer, Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills, Stephen Cutter, David H. Knapp,
James Humes, John Foster, Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash, Alanson F. Briggs, And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake, Alex. McDonald, Charles Purdy,
Abr'm Denike, Nathan Agnel, Sanford Mead,
Ferd. L. Mott, Jr., John H. Morris, John Murphy,
John L. Moore, E. McCahill, Jacob Wilson.
D. B. KEELER, President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT.—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAML. A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

48TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order. WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI M. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. BOYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, BOYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli M. Robbins, George E. Boyce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI M. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. BOYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON.
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 112 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y,
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y,
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y,
EDGAR REED.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED CHARLES HARRIMAN as a partner in my house, and will continue the Sugar Refining business, under the firm of WILLIAM MOLLER & CO. WILLIAM MOLLER.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

I have disposed of my interest in the Ship Chandlery business to Messrs. MOORE & CHAPMAN.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. CHAS. HARRIMAN.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of MOORE & CHAPMAN, and will continue the Ship Chandlery business heretofore conducted by Chas. Harriman, at No. 304 West-st.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1859. ELIAS MOORE,
JOHN T. CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.
GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 312 Greenwich-st.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES K. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 287 Canal-st., (old No. 33,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 122 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

SUGARS AT REFINERS' PRICES.—GOOD Butter, 20c., prime 25c. to 28c. per pound; Orange County, 30c. Lard, 12c. Choice green and black teas, 40c. Coffee 10c. to 18c. Cheese, 10c. Rice, 5c. Best Syrup, 60c. Flour, buckwheat and meal at down-town prices. SHERWOOD'S Great Cheese Stores, No. 242 [illegible]-av., and No. 236 6th-av.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
Regular Packet.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA.
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 13 East River.
This unrivaled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 29. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
Emmett, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau ... 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 9.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 16.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain Geo. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First-class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35. Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 22 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 12 Broadway. The Wednesday steamers will be withdrawn for the present.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:
To Montgomery, Ala. ... $26 To Jacksonville, Fla. ... $25
To Atlanta, Ga. ... 23 To Pilatka, Fla. ... 25
To Augusta, Ga. ... 20 To Columbia, S. C. ... 20
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Captain FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 22 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ¼ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELfast, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, East or West, should buy before starting APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. The clear manner in which the through route maps are delineated enables the traveler to see at a glance how he shall travel. He will save many a dollar by securing a copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publisher,
Nos 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy; fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:45 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
9:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
[illegible] P. M. from White Plains.
2:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M. 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. Albany Mail Train 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 5:15 A. M. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:10 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:05 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:15 and 5:35 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at [illegible] P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 8:35, 1:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M. for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVES FERRY, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., for Greenport; 3:30 Syosset (Saturday to Yaphank); 5 Hempstead; [illegible] P. M. Jamaica.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 165 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MEN OF WEALTH, OR BANK AND INsurance Offices, or others, who may desire the aid of a faithful person, of accurate abilities, to relieve them from care, or act as agent in the management of their affairs, may have an interview with a person of unexceptionable moral character, proven by best of City references, (or security can be given for a course of strict honesty,) by directing a line to Box No. 3,288 New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.
The advertiser could also, if desired, loan a few thousand dollars to a party making an arrangement as above named.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MEANS.—A gentleman who has the exclusive agency for the sale of several articles of practical utility and demonstrated value, of great importance, and at this time in great demand, desires to obtain a partner, active or silent, (active preferred,) with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and will prove highly remunerative, as can easily be shown in an interview. References exchanged. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 113 *Times* Office, immediately.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A fortune and no mistake, and no humbug, in a new and very valuable patent, the best of the age. The article is especially adapted for engineers, machinists, builders, and for most all other mechanics. The inventor desires to sell the half interest or form a Company to manufacture. The instrument is largely in demand, and will pay over 200 per cent. Call and satisfy yourself or address the inventor, WM. C. C. FRITSCHLER, No. 122½ Fulton-st., cor. Nassau, up stairs. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE—FARMERS' AND DROVERS' INN.—One of the best taverns in the State of New-Jersey, on the Six-mile Run road, one mile from the City of New-Brunswick; buildings in good order; two large barns and several outbuildings. Also, 45 acres of highly cultivated land. This hotel has an excellent run of business, and the premises are every way desirable. For price, terms, &c., inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

HARDWARE BUSINESS.—THE UNDERsigned, intending to retire from business, will sell the entire stock of Hardware in his store at Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, N. Y. Terms: Cash or approved securities; or the goods will be exchanged for a very small farm near a village in Western New-York. Possession immediately. Inquire of the subscriber, at Fishkill, N. Y. WILLIAM VAN WYCK.

TO NEW-ENGLANDERS.—FOR SALE.—The patent right for the Eastern States, (together or separately,) with the right to manufacture a small machine of great demand. Half the amount taken in machines, and patterns furnished. Address C., Box 2,730 Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WANTED.—AN ENterprising man with this amount in cash or good security, to take an active interest as equal partner, in a very profitable mercantile business well established in this City. For particulars, apply, for two days, to G. HOLBROOK, room No. 12, No. 290 Broadway.

$1,000.—AN ACTIVE ENERGETIC MAN wanted as partner in a highly respectable business; entirely new; will realize a speedy fortune. References of the highest respectability exchanged. Call at No. 129 Bleecker st., from 9 to 12, and 3 to 5.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, AN Agricultural Implement Manufactory, having a large business—admirably located and having the control of two leading patented articles; paying 100 per cent. Only $10,000 wanted. Address Box No. 989 Philadelphia P. O.

WANTED—A GENERAL PARTNER, WITH FROM eight to ten thousand dollars, in a long-established, elegant furniture manufacturing business on Broadway. Address FURNITURE DEALER, Box 145, *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McGAVIN and PATRICK ROBERTSON against WILLIAM ROBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Number 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
HENRY A. TAILER, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
45 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the fifth day of January, 1859. HENRY A. TAILER,
ja6-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorney.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM C. WEED AND HENRY A. WILSON, against DAVID M. LOY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars, twenty-four cents, with interest on $500 from May 27, 1858, and on $20 24 from the 23d day of June, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Jan. 8, 1859. ja15law6wS
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—MARY WOODFINE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARNES, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains, Dec. 13, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in the Village of Yonkers, County aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
R. W. VAN PELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d25-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 335 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6mS Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s1-law6mS ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RUHLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RUHLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 121 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1858.
ROBERT S. DREBER, } Executors.
au26-law6mS HENRY F. WEST, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Albon P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, } Administrators.
au28-law6mS HUGH DONOHUE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his residence No. 120 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
s21-law6mS ROBERT HOWES, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by corruption of the blood, and the consequences of mercury, is assuredly cured by "TRIESEMAR," [illegible] Full details in the book Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price [illegible] sent everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of RICORD, of Paris, the first Venereal surgeon living, and of Professor GARDNER and MOTT, of New-York, to be consulted privately at No. 81 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. All complicated diseases of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office hours from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 9 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying as above.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
At this season of the year, every one would find a benefit from this purifying medicine. Its tonic property strengthens the digestion, and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter, and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which disease is fostered.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE, No. 502 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. LACOSTE, of Paris, cures, by his French mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weakness, [illegible]. Consultations in all principal languages, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind Complaints, No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England. Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY POWELL SKINNER, [illegible] [illegible]. A new discovery [illegible] method of self-cure, affording instant and permanent relief to sufferers who may have been deaf for 40 or 50 years, by means of a compound medicated vapor applied by external ear. [illegible] Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the [illegible] [illegible] Address JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 32 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent direct by banker's draft, payable in England, or [illegible] country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU IS—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but invariably cure CONSUMPTION even in its worst stages. ROSEWOO'S FLORAL EXTRACT [illegible] [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] [illegible] any species of *Chest disease*. [illegible] [illegible] Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the best colleges of Europe, at No. 125 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 3 o'clock. [illegible] Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to [illegible] GAMES, Box No. 4,161, Post-Office, New-York. [illegible] A considerable saving by taking the large sizes. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to a disease of a [illegible] [illegible] the public. The remedies are mild and there is no [illegible] [illegible] DR. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at 458 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, [illegible] simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms [illegible] [illegible] Price $1, post paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge [illegible] cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 466 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, [illegible], and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1. By mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. Townsend & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is the anatomy of the Sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 9 evenings.
"We concur with other papers, in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—[illegible] Sunday Dispatch, State Union, [illegible] Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system [illegible] [illegible] into the nervous organization that [illegible] which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juice of the stomach, it enables them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man put in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 200 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS, Imperial French remedies [illegible] [illegible] to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For assistance or advice, consult Dr. [illegible], No. 510 Broadway, near 30th-st., New-York.

THE TIMES OF THE 12TH INST. RECORDED a wonderful cure of Cancer, that had baffled the skill of the eminent surgeons, Velpeau and Ricord. The ANTICANCEREUSE arrested completely the phagedenic process. A similar remedy is being used by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., of this City, (No. 873 Broadway,) that destroys cancerous growths with great rapidity, and is now being used, with most happy effects, in cases in which the knife, in the hands of the most eminent surgeons of this City, have failed to cure the disease. Call, or send for a pamphlet of particulars.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; cures are effected in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 278 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

HONEY BALM.—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs can easily be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by E. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., cor. Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all respectable druggists.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of these diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases he undertakes. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 25 Bleecker-st., [illegible] east of Broadway. Hours [illegible] to 2, and [illegible] to [illegible]. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal disease, which is the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many unscrupulous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine, with his own hands, that has ever been offered for sale, for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. Those celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

THE LAWS, [illegible] AND STABILITY OF THE [illegible]

[illegible] Prof. MITCHEL delivered the second lecture of [illegible] at the Academy of Music. The building was filled with [illegible] larger, if possible, than that which was [illegible] Friday evening. Among the [illegible] who occupied seats upon the stage [illegible] the Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH, the Rev. S. J. PRIME, the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who introduced the lecturer, and others. [illegible]

[illegible]

It is not necessary that there should be fixed laws, for who can tell those which govern the movements of the [illegible] which sweep over the earth? We announced at the last lecture that there were such laws, and we find a system of worlds which own allegiance to a central sun. Now, Can we trace each one of these revolving orbs? Are we able to roll back the tide of Time, and looking out from any stand-point which we may select, see what was the configuration of those revolving worlds long ages since? and can we lift the veil which hides the future, and see what places other planets will occupy in the centuries to come? It has been done, and it can be done. The great law of gravitation, as before announced, is that every particle attracts every other particle with a force directly as the mass and inversely as the square of the distance. When the laws of motion are known, we can, with the aid of infinitesimal analysis, predict the [illegible] give the place of any planet at any time. This analysis rises far above geometry in its power. Now, assign to the sun a given weight. Suppose a planet located at a known distance from it. If a given impulsive force, whose direction is known, be applied to the body, the orbit in which the planet would circulate around the sun can be calculated. The orbit may be a circle, it may be an ellipse, a parabola or a hyperbola, but such is the perfection of the balance of these forces that the body will pursue the same identical track century after century. Could there be golden rings hung up in space, so that these bodies could revolve inside of them without contact, year after year and age after age, these bodies would go on in these same circles. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MOTIONS, ORBITS AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMETS.

Hardly any one but Professor MITCHEL could have drawn a respectable audience from their homes last evening. Despite the rain which came down in torrents, the Academy of Music was comfortably filled in every part. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH introduced Professor MITCHEL, who proceeded to deliver the third lecture of his course, the subject being, "The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets." He said that in the examinations which have been made thus far of the systems revolving around the central sun, we have found the different bodies moving in orbits almost circular. Science directing the telescope can point it to any star men may desire to observe. He knows that none of these planets can clash with one another; but to-night we are to examine bodies which sometimes spread out their fiery banners millions of miles over the sky, and threaten the stability of the system which we have been discussing. Science cannot anticipate the coming of these flaming worlds. When they have once passed under the eye of man—when a sufficient number of observations has been taken to fix their elements—then, and not till then, can man tell their course, but there are thousands and tens of thousands of these bodies revolving around the sun which have never been seen, and of which nothing is yet known. [illegible]

[illegible] are bound [illegible] gravitation. To determine [illegible] the quantity of matter [illegible]. The mass of each of the planets [illegible] may be [illegible] the quantity of matter [illegible] the body [illegible] the quantity of [illegible] and its direction. The quantity of matter in any body is determined [illegible]. Take any substance, let it fall towards the earth. We can calculate the distance through which it falls for each moment of time. We know that if the earth were heavier the body would, of course, fall faster. Now, taking the same substance to the different planets, if it fall through the same distance in the same time we would know that every planet where a similar result was obtained, contained an equal quantity of matter with the earth. Professor M. then referred to the mode of calculating the distance which the sun falls through towards the earth in a second of time. If the earth were the same distance from the sun as the moon is from the earth, and if it fell through the same distance towards the sun, in its revolutions around it, as the moon falls towards the earth in a given time, then the quantity of matter in the earth would be the same as in the sun; but the sun, we know, is vastly more distant from the earth than the earth is from the moon, and the rule that the force exerted by gravitation is inversely as the square of the distance, must be applied. Increasing the quantity of matter, therefore, in the sun to compensate for its greater distance, we find that it takes be 354,000 times as large as the earth to exert the power over it which it really does. The question arose, Can this great law extend its sway over the comets? NEWTON, on calculating this problem, found that it resulted in a general equation involving the ellipse, parabola and hyperbola. When he had ascertained this, he asked whether he could apply it to any individual comet. At this time the wonderful comet of 1680 appeared. It came within the range of vision unexpectedly and unheralded. It plunged down from space almost perpendicularly towards the earth. The trail of light which accompanied it was many millions of miles in length, and its motion 880,000 miles in one second of time. It was finally determined that it would go to the immense distance of three thousand four hundred millions of miles from the sun before becoming visible again. Calculations made it highly probable that some record would be found of it in antiquity. Such a body was mentioned in 1106, and, tracing it still farther back, another appearance was mentioned about 575 years previous to that time. At like periods still further back in time historians made mention of strange appearances in the heavens—some asserting that this body as it rushed away from human sight was the soul of CÆSAR taking its flight, and going to assert its right to a place among the gods. Now the question was, Who should investigate the motion of these bodies? A genius arose whose mind was exactly adapted to such studies. HALLEY, when returning from the Island of St. Helena —a locality since celebrated for a deed having no connection with the heavens—[applause]—saw a comet, and the idea seized him of calculating its motion. He found himself successful, and the body whose return he predicted was denominated Halley's Comet. *Prolonga longe difficillimum* he styled his task, and called upon posterity, *justa posteritas*, as he worded it, to remember, if his calculations proved true, that the computations were first made by an Englishman,—and here to-night let us give him the homage which his genius deserves. [Applause.] Other astronomers, SALAMIS and EULER among them, took up his results and making the calculations for the retardation exerted by the different planets near which the comet passed, predicted its return within thirty days of its actual appearance. The only reason they made this error was because the exact weight of some of the planets was not known. Had that of Jupiter been more accurately calculated, they would have come within nineteen days of its appearance. Almost in our own time it has again returned, and at that time its position was exactly pointed out by the power of this analysis. All the cometary bodies which have visited our system since it was possible to mark their motions with accuracy have been observed, and the time of the return of any one of them is known. Now look at the observations necessary to determining a comet's orbit. To-night take the telescope; fix the place of the body and the time at which it is observed; then at the end of twenty-four or forty-eight hours fix its place again, and at the end of an equal amount of time observe it again. These three observations will be all that are necessary. We must find the plane on which the body lies, and the inclination of that plane—then finding the points where its orbit cuts the plane, we have the nodes. One point in the large axis always passes through the sun's centre; the perihelion point, if calculated, gives another point in this line, and from these data we have all the elements we wish—the eccentricity of the orbit, the inclination of the orbit's plane, the time of its passing the perihelion point, and the time of the nodes.

Professor M. then discussed the constitution of comets. They are very different from planets, that we knew, but the fact that they are sometimes seen like dark spots on the sun, is no proof that they are solid bodies. They are nebulous, and we are certain that none has ever been sufficiently near us to affect the movement of the earth. At one time there was one which it was calculated should have lengthened the year by three hours had it been as large as the earth, but it was not lengthened by the fraction of a second. One was also found among Jupiter's satellites, but did not affect them appreciably. Saturn's rings furnish the most delicate test, for there is no material bond that attaches them to the planet, and had one of these bodies ever come within reach of it derangement must inevitably have ensued—but they remain as they ever have been. Now what are the flaming tails which accompany them composed of? None can tell. They fly off from the sun with a velocity greater than gravitation could impress upon them in its own direction. It seems as though the nucleus were put in a state of intense activity by the action of the sun. Professor M. spoke of the comet which was recently visible. He said he found that very soon after it began throwing out these flames of light, they appeared to burst out from the body itself as it neared the sun. Then they were thrown backward as if meeting a resisting medium. Then a circular envelope, beautiful and gauzy, was formed. This passed more than a semi-circumference about the head, the exterior being brightest. It expanded and grew larger, and a globe or sphere was formed outside of this, and then the elements of another exterior to that. But behind the nucleus, with reference to the sun, there was jet-like blackness. All these appearances were proofs that there was a *power inside of the nucleus holding the exterior fast*. Onward it moved, beautiful and graceful in appearance. The trail which followed was not constant in its brilliancy, and along the axis there was intense darkness again. Halley's comet in 1835 discovered similar traits in some points, but the observations of HERSCHEL at the Cape of Good Hope, and of STRUVE at Pulkova, display differences, some of them very striking. What power it is which projects this light at such intense velocity, and what power again absorbs it into the head from which it emanates, I cannot tell. I have no theory to present. The sun does not throw it off, for it cannot attract and at the same time repel bodies which naturally gravitate toward it. What electrical force is I do not know. Some have supposed that the rays of the sun were so influenced by striking against the body as to be deflected. The great difficulty here is that the tails of the comets occasionally are turned towards the sun. Now the question arises, Whence do these bodies come? Many will be startled when they hear me say to-night that the celebrated nebular hypothesis may, after all, be the correct one. But this theory cannot justly be wrested to the purposes for which some have attempted to use it. Suppose the great mass of matter which this theory asserts once filled space to be set revolving. If the globe which is necessarily formed cools gradually, the particles at the equator will be heaved up just enough to meet the force of gravitation—they will be held in *equilibrio*. A ring must be left in space, and it will separate further and further from the central orb. This ring must finally become a sphere itself with a circular orbit, or one nearly so, and then another ring in time will separate in the same way, until the sun becomes condensed so as to throw off no more bodies. I do not say positively this hypothesis is true, but I announce here to-night that the evidence in favor of it is stronger than was the evidence in favor of the law of gravitation at the time of NEWTON's death. But the question arises how comets can be formed on this theory? There will be bodies left in the interstices of these globes which will be held almost in *equilibrio*, until coming within the sphere of influence of some larger body, they yield to the law of gravitation, and are drawn away and sent through space with that immense velocity which characterizes the motion of the comet.

It is not necessary that the planes of their orbits, on this hypothesis, should coincide with the plane of the sun's orbit so nearly as do those of the planets. Is not this a material hypothesis? No. I hold it to be the grandest theory which has ever filled the human mind. When KEPLER conceived that the planets revolved in the circular orbits, he did not know that they did so in obedience to a fixed law. He supposed that God had commissioned angels to carry them around the sun. NEWTON advanced beyond KEPLER in revealing the laws by which God governs the universe, and discoveries as grand as those may yet remain for the future to unveil.

The next lecture of the course is to be delivered Tuesday evening.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals not Binding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "A Member of the Bar," expresses surprise that Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT should overrule the decision of the Court of Appeals, and that he should render his decisions on the assumption that what that learned Court have decided as law in one case they will decide not to be law in another. I regret to be obliged to confess that your correspondent does wrong to Justice ROOSEVELT. That learned Judge is just from his seat as a member of the Court of Appeals, and he decides according to his experience of the course of decision there. *Stare decisis* is there no longer regarded—only in June last it was there declared that a single decision of that Court cannot claim "any immunity on the ground of *stare decisis*." (17 New-York Reports, 532.) Judge BRONSON saw this tendency when he, as a member of that Court, exclaimed, "If we have no respect for the opinions of others, we ought at least to have some regard for our own." (4 Comstock, 306.) That Court does not respect its own decisions; how then can respect be expected of others? To prove this I will cite a few out of the very numerous instances in which that Court has overruled or departed from its own decisions: Astor vs. L'Amoreux, 4 Selden, 107, was explained in Edmonston vs. McLoud, 16 New-York Reports, 543; and again, in Griffin vs. Margaret, 17 New-York Reports, 20; Manley vs. The People, 3 Selden, 295, was explained and corrected Hackins vs. The People, 16 New-York Reports, 344; Blake vs. Ferris, 1 Selden, 48, was reviewed; Sterrs vs. City of Utica, 17 New-York Reports, 104; De Witt vs. Barley, 5 Selden, 371, was corrected when it came again before the Court, 17 New-York Reports 340; Gillett vs. Moody, 3 Comstock, 479; Talmadge vs. Pell, 3 Seldon, 328, and Gillett vs. Phillips, 3 Kernan, were all three partially overruled in Leavitt vs. Blatchford, 17 New-York Reports, 521; Olmstead vs. Elder, 1 Selden, 144, was overruled in October, 1855; Huff vs. Burbeck, 1 Selden, 189; also with Halsey vs. Timpson, 18 New-York Reports, 467; Chegary vs. Jenkins, 1 Selden, 376, was overruled in Chegary vs. Mayor of New-York, 3 Kernan, 220-231. Rudolph vs. Thalheimer, 3 Kernan, 563, was overruled and ridiculed, September, 1858. My list is not exhausted, but perhaps I have shown enough to establish my position.

If the decisions of the Court of Appeals are not to be regarded as evidence of the law, where shall we look for the law? Pray inform a

LAW STUDENT.

Sandy Hook and the Quarantine.

NEW-JERSEY SMELLS AN UNCOMMONLY LARGE RAT.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

A new and rather ingenious device to secure the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook by the action of Congress, has just come to light. The attention of the Legislature was called to it this morning, by Senator CAMPBELL, of Somerset County, who presented a communication he had just received from Mr. THOMSON, of the United States Senate. It inclosed a copy of a bill recently introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. SEWARD, a section of which appeared in the *Daily* this afternoon. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the property belonging to the United States at Castleton, Staten Island, now occupied by the officers attached to the New-York Collectorship, (Quarantine,) and "to erect buildings for revenue stations on any other land in or conveniently near the harbor of New-York, belonging to the United States and now unoccupied, or which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, can be properly used for this purpose," etc. All former laws inconsistent with this act are also to be repealed.

It is evident that this bill of Mr. SEWARD's has covertly in view the occupation of Sandy Hook for a Quarantine Station, and our Senator THOMSON very properly proposes to offer an amendment, providing that "the act shall not be construed as authorizing the establishment of a Quarantine Station without the consent of the State in which such station shall be located."

This is a most important amendment, and our Legislature will doubtless ask our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have it adopted. I believe that some years ago our State ceded to the General Government the use of Sandy Hook for *military purposes*, without the slightest idea that the place would be converted to any other use; and whatever may be the strict construction of the law on the subject, there is no doubt that it would be a breach of good faith, and a violation of the spirit of the conveyance, if the general Government should appropriate the place for a Quarantine, or indeed for any other purpose not contemplated at the time we made them the grant, or without the consent of our State.

This appears to be the latest effort of the New-York schemers to defeat the wishes of the people of New-Jersey, and obtain by a covert trick what they could not secure by more open and honorable means. Their papers and people have counted upon the venality or weakness of Jerseymen too long; they have successfully failed in all previous efforts, and, having found that we could not be flattered, bribed nor intimidated into a concession to their wishes, they will now find that they are equally mistaken in supposing that we are so stupid as to permit this trick to pass without detection and firm resistance.

Successful Trial-trip of the Winans' Steamer.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 21.

The iron steamer, built by the Messrs. WINANS, (the last novelty afloat since the *Leviathan*,) went upon a trial-trip, from the yard of the builders, at the Ferry Bar, to the North Point light-house and back. About 9½ o'clock steam was began to be raised, and at near 11 o'clock the steamer turned gracefully from her moorings and was headed down the Patapsco. With a pressure of 56 pounds of steam (half her capacity) a satisfactory headway was made. The points of the bow and stern barely touched the water, and the even progress of the vessel caused no commotion of the waves, but left a smooth wake like a groove. The steamer passed Fort Carroll until off North Point, when she was put about. On the return, and when opposite Fort McHenry, the steamer was greeted with a salute of six guns from the fort, and in recognition of the compliment the steamers' flags were displayed and the steam whistle blown.

The steamer, both going and returning, was greeted by the crews of all the craft in the river with cheers, waving of hats, and other demonstrations of a like nature. Besides the officers of the vessel, Captain VAUGHAN, Engineer DAVID FRAZIER, and a number of workmen, there were on board THOMAS WINANS and ROSS WINANS, Esqs., and their ladies. The steamer returned about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after playing about the open water, was returned to her moorings at the yard of the builders. The average speed attained was about 12 miles an hour. The ventilation below decks was perfectly preserved during the running of the machinery, and at no time did the thermometer rise above 60° Fahrenheit. We believe the builders regard the trial as satisfactory, and a guarantee of success when a greater distance is attempted.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP-OF-WAR.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus notices the launch, at their Navy-yard, on Thursday last, of the first new sloop-of-war:

"Sloop-of-war No. 1 was launched from the lower ship-house at the Navy-yard at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons. The launch was a very beautiful one, and was not attended with any accident. Miss MARY FLORIDA GRICE, daughter of the constructor, performed the christening, calling the vessel 'Sloop No. 1,' as there has not yet been a name given to her. It is intended to place her in the dry-dock at once for coppering. This vessel is one of eight provided for by an act of the last Congress. Six being built in the places designated—New-York, Boston, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Pensacola and San Francisco. All are to be propellers, but in the one in course of construction at San Francisco. Sloop No. 1 is the first off the stocks. She was commenced about the middle of September, and was ready for launching by Christmas, but the weather delayed it. Her length is 200 feet, beam 38 feet 2 inches, depth of hold 14 feet. She is 1,200 tons burthen, and will draw about 8 feet water. Her model indicates speed, her bow being rather of the clipper build. The engines, which are being made at the foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & SON, are to be of 1,000 horse power, as large as those of the *Lancaster*. By the terms of the contract, they are to be completed within three months from the day of launching. This sloop will carry two 11-inch pivot guns, each gun, with the carriage, weighing 25,000 pounds, and two 32-pounders. The weight of each of these guns is 5,700 pounds. Mr. GRICE made the drawings for the vessel, and Mr. HOOVER superintended her construction. She is built entirely of white oak, and is most substantially constructed. Altogether she is creditable to Philadelphia skill."

TRIAL OF MICHAEL FINN FOR MURDER IN COOK COUNTY, ILL.—The trial of MICHAEL FINN for the murder of NATHANIEL VIAL, in the town of Cicero, a few miles out of Chicago, on the 3d of June last, terminated several days ago. The prosecution was conducted by DANIEL MCELROY, Esq., and District-Attorney HAYES, and is said to have been managed with much ability. The Jury at first were unable to agree, as the statutes of Illinois recognize no intermediate offence between simple manslaughter and murder. Eventually a conviction was obtained for the former.

GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD.—The iron is laid on the track from Avon to Mount Morris, thus completing railway communication between the latter place and Rochester.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS

Have been before the World

100 years.

Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

[Advertisement.]

ATTRACTIVE CONCERT AND PANTOMIME.—At BARNUM'S MUSEUM, this afternoon and evening. Those infant musicians and vocalists, the Holman Family, and those tiny ballet dancers and pantomimists, the Zavistowski Troupe, both appear on these occasions. They are enchanting juvenile artists, and worthy of all admiration.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FRESHE & GROSSMANN, Importers, No. 175 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH KNOWING.—[illegible] *Ulcers* in its simpler forms can sometimes be cured by one visit. The [illegible] are soon brought under control by Motorpathy, a system of [illegible] We have on register hundreds of [illegible] after lying for years helpless. This treatment, with other auxiliaries used in the Institution, gives vitality and force to the functional powers of all the organs, increasing the mental powers and constitutional strength. In short, it makes the enfeebled and delicate into healthy and vigorous men and women. It obviates spinal weakness and irritation, in which many organic difficulties originate; and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery. Institution open Summer and Winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treatise on Motorpathy 25 cents. Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

NOTE.—Dr. HALSTED will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week during Winter, to treat such as cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 2, and from 6 to 7 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and

No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 21.

10,000 Missouri State 6s	86½		500 Har. R. R. Pref.		39¾
30 Bank of N. York	107		100 Reading Railroad		50⅛
230 Phenix Bank	110				
248 Amer. Ex. Bk.	108½				
20 People's Bank	110				
8 Continental Bank	101				
25 Park Bank	103½		350 Mich. Cen. R. R.		
200 Penn. Coal Co.					
25 Pac. M. S. Ship Co.			200 Ga. & Chicago R. R.		71½
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84½		50 Chi. & R. Is. R.		
20 Hud. River R. R.	34½		25 LaC. & Mil. R.		
50 Harlem Railroad	13½		20 Cleve. Pain. & A. R.		110

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Missouri St. 6s	86½		100 Har. R. R. Pref.	b30	38¾
5,000 La C. & M. L. G. Bs	23				
15,000 Har. R. R. 3 m. Bs	74½		1000 Reading R. R.	b60	50
80 Citizens Bank	102				
50 Pac. M. St. Co.	87½				
			150 M. S. & N. I. G. St'k		47½
			50 Panama Railroad		116
350 Chic. & R. I. R.			50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s10	71½
100 Canton Co.	20				
100 Cumberl'd Pref.					
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R.					
25 Erie Railroad	14		100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		
100 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20½		400 La Crosse & Mil. R.		1

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange somewhat sympathized with the weather to-day. In the phrase of the Street, when prices incline downward, it was "softer" than yesterday. The decline was ¼ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Reading, 1½ on Pacific Mail, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on the Western Roads. The State list and the Railway Bonds were generally steady at Thursday's prices. Virginias rose ¼ ⅌ cent., selling at 97, ex dividend. At the early Board the dealings in New-York Central seemed to be at a dead lock; scarcely a share of cash stock sold, the bid being 84¾ ⅌ cent. In Reading, however, and in Pacific Mail, the sellers were unusually urgent, and sales were pressed in both cases, particularly on sellers' option. On the other hand, Pennsylvania Coal and Harlem Preferred were firmer and in good request; and Erie, though a fraction below the top bid of yesterday afternoon, was in demand at 14¼@¼. We understand that the arrangement for the completion of the Long Dock Improvement, for which the Erie Company are under large advances and responsibilities, without deriving in its unfinished state any profit from it, is nearly ready for public announcement. The money is to be advanced on mortgage by a party of private capitalists in this City, at 90 cents on the dollar, to the extent of $500,000, under a new contract for finishing the work by the 1st of December next. In part consideration of this negotiation, the Long Dock Company, it is said, have agreed to sell, out and out, to the same parties, a portion of their lots on the water front. At the afternoon Board the short sellers had the advantage more decidedly than for several days past, and sold Reading and Galena with considerable freedom at the decline of the morning, buyer's option, and at even lower prices, cash and seller's option. Reading closed 49½ and Galena 71. The sales of Central were nearly uniform at 84¼ ⅌ cent., though finally offered 84¾, seller 15 days, which is tantamount to carrying over the delivery of the Stock to the last of February, when the transfers, which close about 31st inst. for the dividend, will reopen. Pacific Mail was sold down to 86½ ⅌ cent. The rumors of competition are somewhat varied to-day from the old surmise that VANDERBILT is to jockey his ally, from whom and the United States Company he has a subvention of $672,000 a year, to an English line of propellers on the Pacific, (to be arranged through parties here and at San Francisco,) to carry freight and passengers between San Francisco and Panama. If this be all, we do not see in the fact, come when it may, that the old Mail Company and their thirteen steamers are necessarily to be obliterated, or to have their dividends wholly struck down. If such be the feeling of the actual shareholders, they have made a most unreasonable mistake heretofore in supposing that a single concern is always to have the monopoly of the Pacific steam trade, or that a Company of their strength can only exist by monopoly. The whole story, however, may turn out like the Vanderbilt surmise. The market finally closed with some heavy bids for Central at 84½; Reading, 49½@¾; Galena, 71; Rock Island, 59⅞@60; Missouris, 86¼.

The rain storm and the fact that no regular mail steamer sails to-morrow, made business dull at the Banking-houses and on the Merchants' Exchange to-day. Money is easier than quoted yesterday on prime short acceptances, which were done to-day at 3½ ⅌ cent. Demand loans are 4 ⅌ cent. Exchange on Europe quiet. The Customs duties are $181,000, raising the balance in the Sub-Treasury to $4,787,298. A few preliminary deposits on the bills for the New Loan were made to-day, but most of the arrangements will probably be made to-morrow.

The *Commercial* says of the Pacific Mutual Marine Company of this City:

"The annual statement of the business of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company will be found among the leaded advertisements in to-day's paper. The net earned premiums of the year 1858 were $551,822 25. The losses amounted to $230,436 17, to which add the payments for re-insurance, expenses, &c., and the result is a net profit for the year of $262,151 44. The assets of the Company on the 31st of December were $879,750 96.

"The trustees have declared a dividend of 40 ⅌ cent. on the net earned premiums, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of February. On that day interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum will be paid on the outstanding certificates, and the certificates of the issue of 1856 will be redeemed in cash."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday furnishes the following information relative to the affairs of the Ohio Life and Trust Company:

"The proposition agreed upon between the attorneys for SWIFT & BROWN, and for BELL & GRANT, to take the two cases out of Court, so far as they affect the assets now in the hands of Sheriff MARSHALL, was brought before the Superior Court, at General Term, yesterday. Judge HOADLY presented a decree providing as Trustees, JAMES F. [illegible] and CHARLES [illegible], Esqrs., and dismissing the attachment for contempt against M. C. MCRAE, Esq., and Mr. [illegible] It also provides for the payment to the Receivers [illegible] the Court, and [illegible] question of [illegible] the Trust Company.

"A second decree was submitted by Judge WALKER, embracing substantially the same provisions, except there blank was left to fill in the names of such Trustees as the Court might deem proper, and providing for compensation to the Assignees. The last provision was objected to, and finally left in a position to be referred to the Trustees who may be appointed hereafter. The last decree was then adopted, and the Judge announced that the blanks would be filled in the course of two or three days, and the order of the Court consummated. So the vexed question is settled at last, so far as the assets in hand are concerned, and the creditors of the Trust Company may hope for a speedy dividend, however small, upon the same which have so long been locked up in the strong box of the Trust Company."

The same paper says of Mississippi affairs:

"The Auditor of Mississippi, a few days ago, paid $100,000 to Mr. GOODMAN, President of the Central Railroad Company, upon bonds issued for the Planters' Bank many years ago. It will be remembered that these Planters' Bank bonds are a part of the repudiated debt that made the State of Mississippi notorious throughout the world. Our readers must not infer, however, that Mississippi intended by this payment to acknowledge and liquidate her repudiated debt.

"This $100,000 was only a fine financial scheme of Mr. GOODMAN in behalf of his railroad. He found out, by looking into the records, that there was a fund in the Treasury that could be gotten for his road, and he got it, perhaps, by making European holders of the repudiated bonds subscribe them to his road.

"We hope he will continue this process, and gather up the repudiated bonds of the State, and get the State to acknowledge them on condition that they are converted into railroad stock within her borders. It is better to pay them in this way than not at all, and we doubt not that the holders of the repudiated bonds throughout the world would be glad to convert them into the stock of almost any railroad to be constructed there. The debt is worthless now, but it might turn out something through the stock conversion."

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—JAN. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm. and Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newberry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plant. and Mech.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. W. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branch's Colum.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branches Cam'n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$3,141,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statistics of Manufactures in the United States.

The following is an abstract or general summary from the Digest of the Statistics of Manufactures which has just been completed in accordance with an act of Congress, and transmitted to that body by the President. While this table presents only the general results in their most condensed form, the Digest itself develops the condition of every branch of manufacturing industry for the entire country in the year 1850, and will doubtless attract a large share of public attention, as presenting the only official and authentic information respecting the manufactures of all the States which has appeared for twenty-five years. Additional value attaches to this work, as furnishing the means of establishing the progress of the mechanic arts, now and hereafter, as the eighth census is to be taken on the plan of the seventh. Provision for this compilation was made in last June, by Congress, and Mr. KENNEDY, who was early identified with the seventh census, was appointed to complete the Digest, which it is believed he has satisfactorily accomplished:

MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Cost of raw material.
Alabama	1,026	$3,450,606	[illegible]
Arkansas	261	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	1,003	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	3,489	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	531	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. of Columbia	403	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	1,522	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	3,162	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	4,392	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	522	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	3,609	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	3,974	14,699,152	[illegible]
Maryland	3,726	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	947	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Mexico	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	121,993	$525,140,106	$554,763,917

[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

[illegible]

Messrs. TAYLOR BROS. quote Land Warrants thus:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres, per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
120 acres, per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 acres, per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 acres, per acre	109	110

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Real Estate. FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Messrs. FRANKLIN BROTHERS report the sale at auction of one lot on Second-avenue, (they do not state on which side of the avenue,) 60 feet south of Thirtieth-street, 20x75.6 feet. C. HOARNE, $3,750.

They also report the sale, on yesterday, at auction, by order of the executrix of SAMUEL PACKWOOD, of the following property:

Three lots on the north side of Twenty-third-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, [illegible] respectively.

Three lots on the south side of Twenty-fourth street, directly in rear of above, at [illegible] respectively.

[illegible]

Two houses and lots on the east side of Eighth-avenue, [illegible] feet south of Twenty-third-street, each [illegible] three stories, brick; [illegible] respectively.

One lot on the south side of Forty-third-street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, $2,300.

One lot on the north side of Seventh-street, 275 feet east of Second-avenue, [illegible]

Two lots north side of the same street, [illegible] respectively. Terms of the whole, two-thirds to remain on mortgage; balance, cash in one month.

Also, by the same auctioneers, by order of the executors of the Rev. Dr. KNOX, deceased, the [illegible] house and lot, No. 336 Fourth-street, on the [illegible] corner of Mercer-street; house, [illegible] lot, 91.2 feet deep; $17,000; $10,000 to remain.

Supreme Court, under the direction of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. LUDLOW also sold, by order of Court, in the suit of [illegible] the building lot No. 322 West-street, [illegible]

Mr. LUDLOW also reports the following [illegible] sale:

Four lots on Fifth-avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-eighth-street, and four lots on Ninety-eighth-street, in the rear, [illegible]

Two lots on Fifth-avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, [illegible]

Northwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, 80x98 feet 9 inches, [illegible]

A four-story, full-sized house and lot on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway and [illegible] $23,250.

By Mr. MULLER was sold the following [illegible] property, to close a concern: Thirty-first-street—Two new four-story English [illegible] street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Houses each 20 by 45 feet. [illegible] No. 111, $4,250, and No. 113, $4,250. Also, 3 three-story brick houses and lots [illegible] known as Nos. 105, 107 and 109 West Thirty-first street. [illegible] No. 105, $2,625. [illegible] story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 108, 110 and 112 West Thirty-second-street, [illegible] between Sixth and Seventh avenues [illegible] No. 108, $2,610, and No. 110, [illegible] ground about 65 [illegible] brick shop [illegible] of 7 by 67 feet. [illegible] for three years.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold [illegible] five through lots on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, 450 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at [illegible] lot ($27,500).

We report the sale of one lot, north side of Forty-second-street, 87 feet east of Broadway, with party wall, at $6,000. JAMES M. [illegible] a four-story brown-stone house [illegible]

Also, four lots on the east side of [illegible] between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, [illegible] side avenue lots, at $5,250 each, with a building loan. The buyer has commenced the erection of four good four-story brick houses.

A. C. LOUNT reports the sale of two lots on the north side of Forty-[illegible]-street, [illegible] feet west of Sixth-avenue, [illegible] by half the block [illegible] builder's loan of $4,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR firm, with a good demand, at $5@$5 10 for superfine. WHISKY steady at 22c. PROVISIONS unchanged. MESS PORK $17@$17 25. BULK MEATS firm but quiet. LARD steady; in barrels 11c.@11¼c.; in kegs, 12c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 20.

FLOUR firm at $5@$5 10. WHISKY has advanced and is selling at 23c. MESS PORK was held at $18 at opening market, but closed at $17 75. BACON buoyant and sold at 14c. for barrels, and 12c. for kegs, but was held at ½c. higher at the close. HAMS and BACON unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 2c.; red $1 32@$1 33. CORN quiet; new yellow 81c. WHISKY steady at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR very firm; Howard-street and Ohio Superfine, $5 50. WHEAT buoyant, at $1 30@$1 35 for White, and $1 20@$1 25 for Red. CORN dull, and 2c. lower; Yellow 76c., White 75c. PROVISIONS steady, at armer rates. WHISKY dull, 26c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday. [illegible]

[illegible]

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
North American	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Circassian	[illegible]	New-York	Galway.
City of Washington	[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. [illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Circassian	Jan. [illegible]	Galway	New-York.
Europa	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Jan. [illegible]	Bremen	New-York.
Arago	Jan. [illegible]	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. [illegible]	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, Thompson, Glasgow, [illegible]; [illegible] J. R. Thompson, Colonary, Baltimore.

Ships Parana, Langston, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forrest & Co.; Success, Child, New-Orleans, [illegible]

Brig Ocean Wave, [illegible] & Chase.

Schooners [illegible], Wilmington, [illegible] Co.; Vapor, [illegible] Mobile, [illegible] L. Scranton, Loudon, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; W. B. Hemley, [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible]; Jed Frye, [illegible] P. Buck & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, [illegible] Cready, Mott & Co.

Sloops [illegible], Bristol, master; [illegible] Shepherd, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamer [illegible], French, Wilmington, [illegible] mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer [illegible], Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

[illegible]

Ship Australia, Smith, Liverpool [illegible]

Bark John Henry, [illegible]

Bark Peter Demill, [illegible], Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

[illegible]

Schr. Lima, (Br.,) Murphy, Halifax 11 ds., with fish to Mr. Donovan.

Schr. J. W. Webster, [illegible], Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Crenshaw, [illegible], Richmond [illegible] C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Albert Mason, [illegible], Savannah [illegible] to master.

Schr. J. T. Williams, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. [illegible] Lewis.

[illegible]

Schr. W. B. Newcomb, [illegible], Virginia 3 ds., grain.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. E. A. De Hart, [illegible], Georgetown [illegible] ds., in ballast.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hall, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; sunset, N. E., with rain.

Miscellaneous.

THE CALIFORNIA PACKET.—This vessel, before reported at Pernambuco, was found by the surveyors to be damaged to such an extent that the repairs [illegible] She was consequently condemned [illegible] advises the hull and part of materials [illegible] remainder were to be disposed of within a few days.

The Danish brig Eliza, bound to St. Croix, [illegible] fore-and-aft schooners [illegible] the wind.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] schr., from Boston for Philadelphia, Jan. 20, off Sandy Hook.

[illegible] Jan. 20, off Sandy Hook.

[illegible]

Water Witch, brig, [illegible], from Boston, [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Jan. [illegible], brig Africa, for New-York 14th; [illegible] The brig Ariel, for [illegible]

[illegible] CHURCH.—The Rev. [illegible] will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at [illegible] o'clock. The Rev. William S. Conant, the Pastor, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.